

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: DEC 21 1959

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-1747)

1cc - USIA
4-25-61
5-11-61
PS - RC

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "LUIS SANJENIS, Director of the Department of Promotion of Industry Finance Ministry, Republic of Cuba" dated as above.

_____ is _____ who reported to SA _____ on September 30, 1959, in Miami file _____

Miami is furnishing one copy of enclosed memorandum to INS, Miami.

It is suggested the Bureau, in furnishing a copy of this memorandum to the U. S. State Department, call attention to the Department of the fact that LUIS SANJENIS may be a likely subject for expatriation.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 11) (RM)
3 - Miami (1-2-202)
GED:dlp
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-4-83 BY 60290 BJA/Kap

ENCLOSURE

REC-48

101-12-210-1043

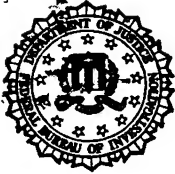
18 DEC 22 1959

69 JAN 14 1960

62 JAN 8 1960

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

NAT. INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

105-1747

DEC 21 1959

Miami, Florida

MEMORANDUM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

BY

RE: LUIS ~~SAMJENIS~~, Director
of the Department of
Promotion of Industry
Finance Ministry, Republic
of Cuba

The December 7, 1959, issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article by Herald Staff Writer E. V. W. JONES, Havana, Cuba, entitled, "U. S. Publically Irks Regime -- Belt Tightening Slated For Cuba." This article disclosed that LUIS ~~SAMJENIS~~ of the Finance Ministry, Director of the Department of Promotion of Industry, Cuba, had issued a statement to the effect that Cuba would have to tighten its belt while shifting a million peasants over to the status of land farmers.

SAMJENIS was quoted as stating, "There is no anti-American campaign. There is resentment against some policies which the United States Government has followed. There is resentment against the light treatment of people we consider to be criminals. The people of Cuba and the United States are friendly. Have you not found the Cubans friendly?"

The article continued, "But there is a greater revolutionary element of BATISTIANS and land owners and a few others who use weapons against us. They say our Government is Communist infiltrated. This throws Americans into a scare, and rightly so, except it is not true."

1043
ENCLOSURE

Luis Sanjenis

On December 7, 1959, [REDACTED] Miami [REDACTED] telephonically advised that he is personally acquainted with LUIS SANJENIS, not SAMJENIS, as spelled in the above-mentioned article. [REDACTED] called attention to the above-mentioned article and said his acquaintance, LUIS SANJENIS, is the person mentioned in the article. He said SANJENIS formerly lived in Miami [REDACTED] and that SANJENIS is an American citizen. He expressed indignation that SANJENIS should presently be holding a position as indicated in the above article with the Cuban Government, while at the same time, retaining his U. S. citizenship. b7C

On September 30, 1959, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that LUIS SANJENIS holds an important position in the Cuban Government. He identified LUIS SANJENIS as being the [REDACTED] who had obtained [REDACTED] LUIS SANJENIS. b2/b7D b7C

Information has been previously reported to the effect that [REDACTED] was the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] during a portion of the CASTRO regime. b7C

PROPERTY OF THE FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET8

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 109-HQ-12-210-1043;

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): enclosure dated 12-21-59

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1043; enclosure dated 12-21-59

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F B I

Date: 12/18/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Holloman | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Attached are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above containing information from [REDACTED]

The attached memorandum is classified "Confidential" since it involves [REDACTED]

and the information could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

3- Bureau (Encls. 5)

2- WFO

(1- [REDACTED])

HJM:dab
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DATE

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 BCE/TCC/DK

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

RECEIVED STATE (VIA CLAS) 12-21-59
 BY [REDACTED]
 12-21-59
 RFS
 BY [REDACTED]

REC-68

DEC 22 1959

C C - Wick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

62 DEC 31

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

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109-HQ-12-210-1044, enclosure dated 12-18-59

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- Liaison

b7C

109-584

Date: December 18, 1959
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

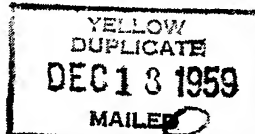
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-03 BY 60221 BLC/70C/POR

On December 16, 1959, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

On December 16, 1959, Rolando Masferrer, former Cuban senator and newspaper publisher in exile in Miami, advised that information he had received from Cuba and the Dominican Republic points to the imminence of warfare between those countries. Masferrer stated that 3,000 Cubans reportedly will attempt an invasion of the Dominican Republic via Haiti. Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic reportedly anticipates such an attack and has 10,000 men ready to repel a Cuban invasion and possibly will attempt an invasion of Cuba. Masferrer stated he was attempting to forestall a possible Dominican invasion of Cuba as he anticipates that such action could jeopardize a very advanced uprising planned within Cuba. Reportedly, members of the Autentico Party, a Cuban political party said to be headed by Manuel Antonio de Varona, and followers of Major Humberto Mates, who recently was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by a Cuban tribunal for alleged counterrevolutionary activity, will participate in the uprising. Masferrer claimed that no one wants to be overtly on the side of Trujillo.

Masferrer stated he did not know what success he would have in forestalling a Dominican invasion of Cuba and doubted that an invasion from the Dominican Republic would receive strong support from anyone within Cuba. Masferrer also stated Trujillo has told several people that the withdrawal of the United States Naval Mission from the Dominican Republic has amounted to receiving a "green light" from the United States Government regarding Dominican plans concerning Cuba.

- 1 - Havana
- 1 - Miami
- 1 - New York
- ① - 109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba)
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit



109-12-210 -
NOT RECORDED
YES DEC 21 1959

VHM:cmh (18)

Office of Security
Department of State

On December 17, 1959, our representative in Havana, Cuba, learned from a source with whom insufficient contact has been had to judge his reliability that a [redacted] (not [redacted] who was reportedly active in the July 26 Movement in New York and who presently is a member of the Cuban Army, conducted an investigation [redacted] of Havana. Reportedly, [redacted] is a counterrevolutionary associated with [redacted] investigation disclosed that the families of counterrevolutionaries have been instructed to leave Cuba immediately and that the counterrevolutionaries reportedly have about 5,000 soldiers from various countries stationed in the Dominican Republic ready for an invasion of Cuba on short notice. According to the source, [redacted] reportedly stated that beginning on December 20 and 21, 1959, all members of the Cuban armed forces will be restricted to quarters and kept on an alert status. The data provided by our representative in Havana were made available to the appropriate officials of our Embassy in Havana. 67 C/D

The above is for your information.

- 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans
- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Chief, Security Division
- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence
 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force
Attention: Chief, Counter Intelligence Division
- 1 - Deputy Commissioner, Investigations
Bureau of Customs

**Office of Security
Department of State**

1 -

[REDACTED]

b7C

**The Joint Staff
Room 2E966
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.**

- 1 - **The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service**

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: December 22, 1959

FROM : Legat, Havana (109-54)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - Cuba

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled Cuban Political Situation. One copy of this memorandum has been made available on a circulation basis to the U. S. Embassy in Havana.

in the enclosed memorandum is

As the Bureau is aware, Cuba has long been recognized as a leader in efficiency in the Identification Bureau, both in the National Police and the Census. Cuba is one of the few countries in Latin America

The enclosed memorandum has been classified confidential inasmuch as it reflects investigation by Legat, Havana, and could compromise the source.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-83 BY 60290 BCL/TC/DR

Enclosures - 10
2 - Bureau
1 - Havana
ELS:MEG
(3)

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE
FOR
BY

State, CIA (Conf)

12/29/59
109-12-210-1045

REC-68

7 DEC 23 1959

117

NAT. SEC.

62 JAN 6 1960

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109-HQ-12-210-1058-1060

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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109-HQ-12-210-1045, document dated 12-22-59

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Section 552

Section 552a

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109-HQ-12-210-1045
document dated 12-22-59

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109-HQ-12-210-1045; document dated 12-22-59

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 22, 1959

Re: CUBAN POLITICAL SITUATION

Reference is made to the memorandum dated December 22, 1959, captioned as above. The following is evaluation of source used therein:

██████ is a confidential source with whom insufficient contact has been had to judge reliability but who is in a position to furnish accurate information.

b2/b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-03 BY 60290 KCE/TCW/PK

107-12-210-1045

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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document dated 12-22-59

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- 1 -
- 1 - Liaison

b7C

109-12-210

Date: December 7, 1959
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-5-03 BY 60290 BCE/KCP/K

On November 30, 1959, in Washington, D. C.,
[redacted] furnished a Special Agent of this
Bureau a report he had prepared setting forth his
observations on the current situation in Cuba. Enclosed
for the information of each recipient is a copy of
Penabaz's report.

b7C

[redacted] advised on the above date that
he recently arrived in this country from Cuba and that
he is an attorney. He stated that he is interested in
securing some type of employment in the United States
in order that he could remain out of Cuba for the next
year or so.

b7C

The files of this Bureau contain no information
of a derogatory nature concerning [redacted]

b7C

Enclosure

1 - Director Enclosure
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Enclosure
Department of the Army

REG-45

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence Enclosure
DEC 17 1959

1 - Office of Special Investigations Enclosure

Air Force
Attention: Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

Enclosure - copy of [redacted] report for information)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit 1 - AAG Yeagley, ISD by O-6d Form,
JJD: [redacted] (12) (SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

b7C

Office of Security
Department of State

NOTE: [redacted] interviewed by W.S. Tavel 11/30/59 subsequent to call from a [redacted] in the Office of Congressman Whitener (D., North Carolina). [redacted] advise [redacted] had just come up from Cuba and had gone to school with Congressman Whitener. Whitener suggested that [redacted] contact Bureau since [redacted] was interested in furnishing some information and was also interested in securing employment. Qualifications of Special Agent position explained to [redacted] by Tavel but [redacted] indicated he did not feel he could qualify for Agent position. [redacted] advised Tavel he felt situation in Cuba is deplorable and that Castro appears to be more interested in acting as Russian agent than in governing Cuba. [redacted] was subsequently introduced to SA [redacted] of Domestic Intelligence Division by Tavel and furnished his report which is being disseminated to appropriate agencies as set forth above. This report contains [redacted] observations on situation in Cuba at present time, including information on Cabinet members, setup of Cuban Government, labor movement in Cuba, Cuban press and CP of Cuba. It is informative data, however, there appears to be no information set forth in [redacted] report on which Bureau might have to take action. b7C

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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109-HQ-12-210-1096, search slip dated 12-3-59

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| Tamm | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holloman | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

DEFERRED

12-18-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, PARIS

NO. 676

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM AMERICAN EMBASSY, BERN, SWITZERLAND, THAT CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND, SALAZAR SANCHEZ IS OPPOSED TO CASTRO REGIME, IS CONSIDERING SUBMITTING RESIGNATION AND HAS BEEN IN TOUCH WITH CUBAN AMBASSADORS IN LONDON, MADRID AND PARIS TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO DO LIKEWISE. THIS FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND NOT FOR DISSEMINATION. IS KNOWN TO STATE AND CIA. WILL FOLLOW AND FURNISH ANY FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

NORMAN W. PHILCOX

RECEIVED:

12-18-59

11:18 AM

MAP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-03 BY 60290 BCE/TC/DPK

REC-109

20 DEC 22 1959

62 DEC 30 1959 773

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

109-12-210

Handwritten initials

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-HQ-12-210-1047

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F B I

Date: 12/18/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA

Attached are eleven copies of letterhead memorandums and an equal number of evaluation memorandum setting forth information furnished [redacted] in memorandum).

[redacted]
contact with clients in Cuba and the United States. NY is considering making [redacted] a PSI.

NY will continue to contact [redacted] and furnish the Bureau any additional information which would be of interest to the Bureau.

It will be noted that [redacted] advised that he received the information from several sources whose identities he cannot now recall.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-03 BY 60290 BCF/KAP/PA

- 8 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 22) (RM)
1 - New York ([redacted])
1 - New York (109-112)

JJC:rar
(6)

AGENCY STATE DEPT. (Sent to State Dept. via airtel)
REC-22
DATE FORW. 12-22-59
BY F.E.S./244
14 DEC 21 1959

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 DEC 29 1959
713

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

December 18, 1959

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

On December 16, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that in conversations with Cubans who have come to the United States recently he has learned that a rumor is circulating in Cuba that Camilo Cienfuegos, missing Cuban Army leader, was shot down by a Cuban Army plane which took off from the same airport as the plane in which Cienfuegos had departed. The two men in the control tower of the airport reportedly committed suicide later.

b2/b7D

[REDACTED] advised that the Cuban dollar reserve is reportedly down to 90 million dollars which is causing great concern in the Cuban Government.

b2/b7D

[REDACTED] advised that he heard that the Cuban Government has imported some "Fury" jet airplanes which cannot be assembled or serviced as there are no mechanics in Cuba who have the technical knowhow to handle them. Therefore, they are of no use to the Cuban Airforce at this time.

b2/b7D

He stated that the rumors are also often repeated that an invasion of Cuba from the Dominican Republic is eminent and should be launched before January 6, 1960. Also that a missile base is being constructed in the Matanzas Province of Cuba.

[REDACTED] advised that he has been unable to substantiate any of the above information.

b2/b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 3-5-83 BY 60296 BEE/TCB/PK

ENCLOSURE

1048

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

December 18, 1959

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

Reference is made to attached memoranda dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED] used in the attached memoranda, is a source with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability. b2/b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-5-03 BY 60290 BAE/TC/PAK

1048
ENCLOSURE

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109-HQ-12-210-1048"
enclosure dated 12-18-59

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109-HQ-12-210-1048; enclosure dated 12-18-59

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F B I

Date: 12/23/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS;
IS - CUBACLASSIFIED BY 60290 BCE/ACC/DK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information regarding the above captioned matter, and 11 copies of a reliability memorandum setting forth the reliability of the informant used.

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

1 cc of each memo;
State (10-140); CIA (10-144); ISD (10-14) 12/23/59
D-2 (10-142); ONI (10-141) OSI (10-140) 389/100
100 copies put in 100 pack incl.
Sent. Pers. Dept. Havana.

3-Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 22) (RM)

1-Miami (Encls. 2) (INFO) (RM)

1-New York (INV)

1-New York [REDACTED] S

1-New York (109-43) (PRIO)

1-New York (109-112)

REC-74

5 DEC 22 1959

FJO:mcm
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature]

M

Per [Signature]

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b1

10 4/4 62/670

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1049, Enclosure dated 12-21-59

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~~SECRET~~

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

[REDACTED]

b1

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 BCC/HCA/DK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
3503

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY

~~SECRET~~

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109-HQ-12210-1049
enclosure dated 12-21-55

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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109-HQ-12-210-1049; enclosure dated 12-21-55

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

December 21, 1959

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to New York memorandum dated and captioned as above.

 mentioned in referenced memorandum, is an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past. b2/b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 3-5-03 BY 60291 BCE/KC/TDR

104-12-10-1049
ENCLOSURE

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enclosure dated 12-21-59

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UNITED STATES

ENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 12/22/59

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-1747)

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Re Miami airtel to Director dated 12/2/59,
with enclosure and Bureau letter to Miami dated 12/9/59.

On December 14, 1959, [REDACTED] identi-
fied in referenced Miami airtel, advised SA [REDACTED]
that he is in receipt of a letter from [REDACTED] dated
December 8, 1959, in which [REDACTED] stated she intends to
attempt a return to Miami, without stating any specific
date.

[REDACTED] advised there was no return address on
letter.

[REDACTED] advised he will contact the Miami Office
in the event he is recontacted [REDACTED]

On December 14, 1959, SA [REDACTED] placed a local
stop on [REDACTED] with Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Miami.

The Bureau will be advised of any additional
developments in this matter.

4 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Miami
WPK:bna
(6)

REC-51

109-12-210-1050

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-83 BY 60290 BCE/TCP/DR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *Alb*DATE: 12-16-59 *Kerge*FROM : F. A. FROHBOSE *✓*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL SITUATION
IS - CUBACLASSIFIED BY 60290 BEE/700/PAK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| McGuire | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Tamm | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holloman | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

9-12-03 and 60290 BEE/700/PAK CIA info class end 3503
declass per CIA 8-11-03
 Reference is made to my memorandum dated 10-30-59, setting forth information concerning the captioned matter, furnished to Agent Papich by Richard M. Bissell, Deputy Director, Plans, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). At that time Bissell indicated that the U.S. Government, through CIA, might initiate some anti-Castro operations. Liaison has been following this matter in order to make certain that Bureau interests were being fully protected. Set forth are the results of a meeting which Papich held with Bissell on 12-15-59.

Bissell stated that our relations with Cuba were deteriorating so rapidly that, in his opinion, there very likely will be a break in diplomatic relations within the next six months. It is his belief that Castro will not desist from his anti-U.S. tactics and the White House will have no alternative but to cut off relations. *(4)*

SJP/nmn

- (6) *100*
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Donahoe
 1 - *[redacted]*
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. Papich

SENT DIRECTOR
 12-17-59

REC-11

109-12-200 1051
10 DEC 20 1959~~SECRET~~

b7C

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: CUBAN POLITICAL SITUATION
IS - CUBA

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

He advised that he wanted to make certain that CIA was keeping the Bureau fully informed concerning any developments of interest to us and in this connection he was instructing [REDACTED] to keep the Liaison Agent cognizant of all pertinent information. *R* b1

ACTION:

The Liaison Agent will continue to follow this matter closely and will keep you informed concerning developments.

HP

Q

Keene
12/17

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

December 22, 1959

REC-57

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED], aka.

IS - CUBA

Re Bulet 12/18/59 captioned "Anti-Fidel Castro Activities, IS - Cuba" addressed to the Department of State, copy of which was furnished your office, Havana and Miami.

On page 2 of the referenced communication information is set forth concerning a [REDACTED] who reportedly was active in the July 26 movement in New York and who is now a member of the Cuban Army. (u)

Enclosed for your information is a copy of Havana cable dated 12/18/59 captioned "Foreign Political Matters, IS - Cuba" which identifies [REDACTED] as subject. For your information the PSI mentioned in the attached Havana cable is also the source of information set forth on page 2 of the referenced communication. (u)

New York will check files, sources and informants for any information which may be identifiable with the subject and submit this information in a form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosure

1 - Havana

1 - Miami

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

VHN:bcm

(7)

Classified by *SPH/BAT/RE*
Declassify on: OADR 5-14-85

#229,061

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MAILED 31
DEC 22 1959
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C

b7C

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DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 BEE/MCH/KC
2503

3
DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Belmont ☒ _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ **Airgram****CONFIDENTIAL**☒ **Cablegram****URGENT****12-18-59****TO DIRECTOR****FROM LEGAT HAVANA****NO. 960**

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS, IS-CUBA, RE LEGAT CABLE DECEMBER 17
 LAST. FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND NEW YORK, PSI [REDACTED]

ADVISED THIS DATE COMPLETE NAME [REDACTED]

PSI ADVISED RECORDS REFLECT [REDACTED]

CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY [REDACTED]

WHILE ON

DUTY. PSI WILL ATTEMPT TO CONTINUE CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] AND
 BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. LEGAT AND ARMY ATTACHE FILES
 NEGATIVE RE [REDACTED]

Cuba

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:**12-18-59****12:40 PM****HLB**Classified by *SP/Bia/tpc*Declassify on: *OADR 5/13/85**#227,841*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY *60290 BCE/MCA/PDK*
 ON *3-5-03*

REC-57

16 DEC 28 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

If the intelligence contained in this document is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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105-83500-1
62-709-584

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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109-HQ-12-210-1052 Search slip

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 12/24/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS
IS - CUBA

ReBulet, 11/10/59.U

On 12/14/59, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] American Committee for the First Anti-Communist International, now known as the First Anti-Communist International (FAI), Room 500, 156 W. 44th Street, NYC, was contacted by SA [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was advised of the Bureau's responsibilities in the Communist, Internal Security and Espionage fields. He was specifically advised that although this Bureau desired to be advised of any information coming to the attention of the FAI indicating a possible violation in the above described fields, the FAI was not to engage in any activities in the Bureau's behalf. [REDACTED] volunteered that his organization considered it to be their duty to furnish any information which may come to their attention and he fully understood that neither the FAI nor its members should engage in any activities on behalf of the Bureau. U

[REDACTED] stated that about one month ago he was contacted by a representative of CIA who indicated interest in the fact that the organization had contacts with anti-Communist organizations throughout the free world particularly in Central and South America. U

2-Bureau (109-12-210) (RM)
1-New York ([REDACTED])
1-New York (109-112)

JAC:bca
(4)

REC-91 109-12-210-1053

5 DEC 29 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.

60 JAN 6 1960

Pages 1 & 2 reviewed for
appeal NY 86-2152
subject of appeal - [REDACTED]

6383 VRT (wp)
9-11-81

DECLASSIFIED BY 6091 BCF/mj/pt
ON 3503

b7C

b7C

b7C

105-74267-

NY 109-112

[REDACTED] also advised that representatives of the FAI met with former Secretary of Defense CHARLES WILSON on 12/4/59, to discuss possible cooperation and assistance with an organization Mr. WILSON is interested in known as People to People. (u) b7C

[REDACTED] a copy of Bulletin #1 of the FAI dated December, 1959, which indicated that on 11/11/59, the following individuals were elected officers of FAI for 1960: [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] and the following [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (u)

In addition this Bulletin contains what appears to be a verbatim of telegrams exchanged between the FAI and the Cuban government. The FAI telegram protested the jailings of anti-Communists by the Cuban government and particularly [REDACTED] incarceration. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in reply, extended an invitation to [REDACTED] to visit Havana to find out that the Cuban government is not Communist. This article stated that an FAI delegation [REDACTED] visited the Consulate-General of Cuba in New York and was informed that [REDACTED] would personally meet them in Havana. [REDACTED] advised that they are now attempting to raise funds to finance such a trip. (u) b7C

[REDACTED] stated that he spent [REDACTED] in Central and South America in the Anti-Communist movements. He is an [REDACTED] and worked closely with the US State Department in Israel. He is in disfavor with the present Israeli government since he considers it to be a form of "Communism". [REDACTED] indicated that he came to b7C

NY 109-112

the US in March, 1959, and hopes to become a US citizen.
[REDACTED] currently resides [REDACTED]

b7C

(4)
The above background information was obtained incidental to the general conversation in order that no impression be left that the Bureau was investigating the organization itself [REDACTED]

b7C

At the conclusion of the interview [REDACTED] stated that his organization would be only too happy to assist this Bureau in any manner possible.

b7C

A review of the indices of NYO on [REDACTED] reflects that he is identical with the subject of New York case file [REDACTED] Bufile [REDACTED] entitled [REDACTED] aka, IS - ISRAEL."

b7C

This case reflects that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] professional anti-Communist who has been in a running battle for years with the present ISRAELI government. This file reflects also that according to [REDACTED] one of this informant's sensitive sources [REDACTED] says that [REDACTED] was a [REDACTED] belonging to [REDACTED] His Israeli Anti-Communist League is alleged to have propagated false rumors against the state of Israel and its members sometimes engage in illegal adventures (not further described).

b2

b7C
D

A second source of the informant said subject is a determined foe of Communism. In January of 1956, he was arrested by the Israeli government [REDACTED]

This source of the informant says that the Israeli government has done an effective job [REDACTED]

b7C

NY 109-112

This file also reflects that [REDACTED] an anti-CASTRO demonstration in Washington, D.C. on 4/17/59, alleged to have been [REDACTED] an active anti-Communist in NYC and rumored to be an agent of the Dominican Republic. b7C

On 3/30/59, an individual possibly identical with the subject was in contact with the United Arab Republic Delegation to the UN.

The NYO feels that despite conflicting information concerning [REDACTED] a Limited Source of Information card will be prepared on [REDACTED] to accept any information he may furnish the NYO and for any assistance he can render in view of his numerous anti-Communist connections throughout Latin America. UACB b7C

Liaison

b7C

109-12-210

VIA LIAISON

Date: December 23, 1959
To: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Chief, Security Division
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

All pertinent information received by
this Bureau concerning Cuba and Cuban officials
has been furnished to your Office. We will continue
to furnish you additional information in these matters
as it is received.

REC-91

FEJ:bcm
(5)

23 DEC 29 1959

Note: Being sent via liaison at request of Bureau
liaison representative.

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED BY 3-503 60290 BCE/KC/PK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1054; enclosure dated 12-17-59.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-03 BY 60290 BCF/TCG/JSK

109-12-210-(1055)

CHANGED TO

64-26583-(3)

JAN 15 1960

Bu

C

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

DECLASSIFIED BY

60290 BCE/10070K

3503



Airgram

ON

XX

Cablegram

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

URGENT 12-17-59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

REG 26

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 957

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. [ON INSTANT DATE PSI
 [REDACTED] STATED ON DECEMBER 16 LAST HE
 WAS [REDACTED], DEFINITELY NOT

[REDACTED] WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] NEW YORK 26 MOVEMENT BUT NOW WITH CUBAN ARMY, WHO
 STATED INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY HIM [REDACTED]
 OF HAVANA, A COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ASSOCIATED WITH FORMER
 [REDACTED], HAS DISCLOSED FAMILIES OF
 COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES WERE INSTRUCTED TO DEPART CUBA IMMEDIATELY
 AND COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES HAVE ABOUT 5000 SOLDIERS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES
 STATIONED IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC READY FOR INVASION OF CUBA ON
 SHORT NOTICE. ACCORDING TO PSI, [REDACTED] STATED BEGINNING DECEM-
 BER 20 AND 21 ALL MEMBERS OF CUBAN ARMED FORCES WILL BE RESTRICTED
 TO QUARTERS AND ON ALERT. [REDACTED] PSI [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PSI
 WILL ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN CONTACT [REDACTED] EMBASSY ADVISED.
 NO LOCAL CONFIRMATION OF ABOVE. LEGAT FILES CONTAIN NO IDENTI-
 FIABLE INFORMATION REGARDING [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] BUREAU WILL BE
 KEPT ADVISED.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED

12-17-59

1:20 PM

MN

12 DEC 29 1959

Classified by

REG-26

Declassify on

OADR 5/9/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

F B I

Date: 12/18/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Holloman | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

IS - CUBA

RA - CUBA

3503 60290BCE/KC/PA
 CLASSIFIED BY
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

Enclosed are five copies to the Bureau and two to Miami of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above, and an equal number of memoranda evaluating the informant mentioned therein.

The information in enclosed letterhead memo was furnished by [REDACTED] to SA [REDACTED] on 12/17/59.

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" as it reveals our [REDACTED] and since the data reported could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

3-Bureau (Encls. 5)
 2 - Miami (Encls. 2) (RM)
 2 - WFO
 (1 - [REDACTED])

DH:pep
 (7)

ENCLOSURE

AIRTEL

C - Wick

AGENCY STATE, CIN. AAG-150; G-2 REC-57
 100-10000 ONE, 054
 DATE FORN 12-23-59
 DATE FORN 1/5
 BY F.E.T./J.W.

1. Antitalk mod
 3/18/60 RSH.

KE DEC 23 1959

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET
 Sent _____ M Per _____
 SECRET

Special Agent in Charge



CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 18, 1959

DECLASSIFIED BY *60290 BCE/KCT/K*

ON *3-5-03*

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On December 17, 1959, a confidential informant advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that [REDACTED] is being watched by the Cuban Police and can go nowhere in Cuba without being surveilled. *b7C/D*

The informant stated that [REDACTED] however, the informant stated that he does not know where the [REDACTED] would [REDACTED] *b7C/D*

The informant also advised that [REDACTED] is also being watched and surveilled by the Police of the Cuban Government and although [REDACTED] Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro as [REDACTED] he, [REDACTED] has not yet been allowed to depart Cuba to commence his duties. *b7C/D*

A third individual mentioned by the informant as being under surveillance by the Cuban Police is [REDACTED] *b7C/D*

CUBA [REDACTED] The informant stated that up until [REDACTED] when [REDACTED] was allowed to depart and enter Cuba as he pleased.

The informant stated that since [REDACTED] has not been outside the territorial limits of Cuba and has been placed under surveillance by the Cuban Police. *b7C/D*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
CONFIDENTIAL

100-12-210/1057
12/29/59

2000 J. Edgar Hoover
7-E-J
12/29/59



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 18, 1959

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

In the memorandum dated and captioned as above,
the confidential informant mentioned therein has furnished
reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-83 BY [signature]

2 cc's prepared
for
12/22/59

2

104-12-4101134
101-12-4101134

ENCLOSURE



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

James H. Lesar, Esq.
Suite 640
1003 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Subject: Cuba
FOIPA No. 392226

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

- ☒ (b)(1)
☒ (b)(2)
☐ (b)(3) _____

☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☐ (b)(6)

- ☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☒ (b)(7)(C)
☒ (b)(7)(D)
☐ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)
☐ (b)(8)
☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

- ☐ (d)(5)
☐ (j)(2)
☐ (k)(1)
☐ (k)(2)
☐ (k)(3)
☐ (k)(4)
☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

1815 page(s) were reviewed and 928 page(s) are being released.

- ☒ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

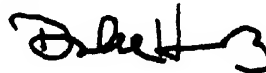
- ☒ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
☒ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s) (10)

The enclosed documents (FBI HQ 109-12-210 volumes 25, 48, 49, 53, 54, 56, 99, and 135) represent the fifteenth interim release of material identifiable to your FOIA request. Additional material remains to be processed. Review of this material will continue unless you advise this Bureau to the contrary.

Additionally, deletions were made by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552, Subsections (b)(1) and (b)(3), specifically, the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949. An explanation of the CIA exemptions is enclosed.

FBI

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b) (1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order;
- (b) (2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b) (3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b) (4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b) (5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b) (6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b) (7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b) (8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b) (9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d) (5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j) (2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k) (1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k) (2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k) (3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k) (4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k) (5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k) (6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k) (7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Cuba

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

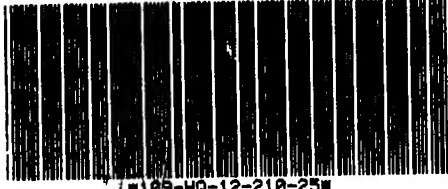
VOLUME NO.

25

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

109- HQ-12-210
SERIALS 1061-1110



109-HQ-12-210-25M

SECTION 25

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

BA

SECTION 25
SERIALS 1061-1110

PICKETT STREET

b2

COPIED FOR
FBI
SEP 5 1963 BY 6031

COPIED FOR
USE-CATHERUP HANDLING THIS FILE
SEP 13 1963 BY 6031

Transfer-Call



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 12/29/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

On 11/20/59, [REDACTED], furnished a pamphlet in Spanish entitled "What Is The Cross?" [REDACTED] advised that he picked up the pamphlet at the home of a friend who is of Cuban descent and resides in Miami, and his friend told him he received the pamphlet in the mail.

It will be noted that [REDACTED] is an American citizen of Cuban descent who has been furnishing material he feels may be of interest to the NYO. Consideration is being given to making [REDACTED] a PSI of the NYO.

The pamphlet has been translated into English by Bureau translator [REDACTED] of the Miami Division and is being set forth in the attached memorandum in the event the Bureau desires to disseminate this information. 11 copies of the memorandum are being furnished along with equal number of evaluation memorandum.

[REDACTED] advised that he could not furnish any additional information about the organization known as The Cross, and in his contacts with Cubans in NY, Miami and Havana, he has been unable to determine any additional information about the organization.

A copy of the pamphlet is being furnished to the Bureau along with memoranda.

No additional information concerning the organization has come to the attention of the NYO. Miami is requested to advise the Bureau of any information with respect to the organization known to that division. The above is being furnished as a matter of possible interest and no further action is contemplated by the NYO.

2-Bureau (109-12-210) (Encs.23) RMREC-22/09-12-210-1061
1-Miami (Encs.2) RM
1-New York [REDACTED]
1-New York (109-112)

25 DEC 30 1959

b2
b7D

JAN 15 1960

TJC:EG
(5)DATE
HOW
BY

1/6/60

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/05 BY 60329 AUC TML/MLT/treg

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York
December 29, 1959

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

On November 20, 1959, [REDACTED] furnished a pamphlet in Spanish captioned "What Is The Cross?" [REDACTED] advised that he received the pamphlet in Miami, Florida, but cannot furnish any additional information with respect to the organization nor has he met anyone who knows about it. The pamphlet in Spanish reads as follows:

b2
b7D

"10 ANSWERS TO A SINGLE QUESTION
WHAT IS LA CRUZ (THE CROSS)?"

- "1. It is a secret organization whose members have assumed the painful task of cleaning up Cuba.
- "2. LA CRUZ preaches and practices violence, with all the unusual scruples which exist among decent persons, but also with the firm conviction that it is the necessary cure. Cold, methodical, planned and directed violence.
- "3. We do not adhere to any political formula, nor do we contribute names. We follow no one and for the time being, we are not attempting to offer a group of political doctrines. We understand that over and above all factions is the Cuban nation, the happiness of our children, the tremendous task of patriotic creation performed by our predecessors. All that is in danger. The ignoble and filthy beast of Fidelism has been destroying everything systematically under the pretext of carrying on a Utopian revolution which is not, precisely, the revolution for which all of us fought.
- "4. Many of the members of LA CRUZ fought against the previous regime with weapons in hand. But it was not this repugnant thing of a revolution tinged with blood that we sought. We wanted to see Cuba united and at peace, in the service of the cause of democracy, without hatreds, without bitterness, without new absolute masters.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/3/15 BY 60309 AUC/AM/MLT/Htg

109-12-210-1061

ENCLOSURE

SP4

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

- "5. We understand that there were in the previous regime men who should be punished, as an example, for their crimes. LA CRUZ is ready to do this painful duty. But we also understand that there are some in the present regime who are even more guilty because they are disappointing the faith of a whole nation and are upsetting all the moral, economic, social and political resources of the country, that is to say, all that which constitutes the very essence of the Cuban nation.
- "6. Fidelism, faithful to its Marxist sense, is trying to break the ties of the Cuban people with their glorious past. FIDEL publicly proclaims that he is greater than MARTI. The theoreticians of the movement are not reluctant to say that GUEVARA is greater than [REDACTED] and they pompously proclaim that [REDACTED] is blacker, more Cuban, and even more of a man than [REDACTED]. They want a people without a past and without traditions in order the better to introduce their Communist preachings. b7C
- "7. Fidelism is trying to divide the Catholics into good ones and bad ones, by using for this purpose some renegade priests who lend themselves to the farce of the beards. Basically, they attack religion and aspire to substitute FIDEL CASTRO for CHRIST, and to make a religion of Fidelism.
- "8. By placing itself in the unconditional service of Soviet imperialism, Fidelism is trying to destroy that which is most dear. Family harmony is in a critical position, because even young children are being used in the secret services of the government, which urges them to denounce even their own parents. The whole economic framework of the country has been upset because of the methodical blows dealt by the

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

beasts who compose the Council of Ministers. Under the pretext of punishing supposed ties with the previous regime, Fidelism has despoiled hundreds of thousands of citizens of their movable goods and their real estate. Thousands of other have lost their lives, in the majority of cases merely for the purpose of satisfying personal vengeance. The press, for the most part, has had to give in because of the threats made by the government through unscrupulous spokesmen. The whole country is disturbed, fearful no longer of what the violent followers of Fidelism have done, but of what they are going to do.

- "9. The members of LA CRUZ are already in their fighting positions, duly organized for carrying on the task of salvation. Our guide is precisely LA CRU* (THE CROSS) because it is the most beautiful symbol of Western civilization.
- "10. We advocate violence as the immediate procedure for action. Not violence against property, because in this way the economy of the nation will be hurt even more. Specifically, we use violence against persons, against those who are guilty of this great betrayal of Cuba, against the key figures of the Communist Party who have contrived this intrigue which is fatal to the nation, against the persons in the press who have deliberately lent themselves to deliver Cuba to Communist penetration, against the representatives of banks, commerce and industry who have served as agents to the traitors, against all those who are in any major way responsible for the painful tragedy of Cuba. We understand that the physical elimination of the guilty ones, the amputation of sick members, is the only way for a complete cure, the only way to peace, to a wise and democratic coexistence. Because these men who

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

"have betrayed Cuba are not Cubans, they do not think as such, nor do they feel as such.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

DEC 29 1959

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated and captioned as above at New York.

b7C

[REDACTED], mentioned in above memorandum, has furnished reliable information in the past.

b2
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-1061

ENCLOSURE

on this envelope)

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DATE 6/3/05 BY 60309 AUC TAM/mlt/ta

#392226

ENCLOSURE



ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1061

10 Respuestas A Una Sola Pregunta:

¿QUE ES LA CRUZ?

- 1 Es una organización secreta cuyos miembros se han impuesto la dolorosa tarea de sanear a Cuba.
- 2 LA CRUZ predica y practica la violencia, con todos los escrúpulos usuales entre las personas decentes, pero también con la firme convicción de que es la cura necesaria. Violencia fría, metódica, razonada, dirigida.
- 3 No nos adherimos a ninguna fórmula política, ni aportamos nombres, ni seguimos a nadie, ni intentamos ofrecer, por el momento, un cuerpo de doctrinas políticas. Entendemos que por encima de todas las facciones está la nación cubana, la felicidad de nuestros hijos, la ingente obra de creación patriótica realizada por nuestros antecesores. Todo eso está en peligro. La bestia innoble y sucia del fidelismo lo va destruyendo todo sistemáticamente so pretexto de llevar a cabo una utópica revolución que no es, precisamente, la revolución por la cual todos nosotros luchamos.
- 4 Muchos de los miembros de LA CRUZ lucharon contra el régimen anterior con las armas en la mano. Pero no era esta cosa repugnante de una revolución tinta en sangre el objetivo que perseguían. Queríamos ver a Cuba unida y en paz, al servicio de la causa democrática, sin odios, sin rencores, sin nuevos amos absolutos.
- 5 Entendemos que hubo en el régimen anterior hombres que merecen una sanción ejemplar por sus crímenes. LA CRUZ está presta a cumplir este penoso deber. Pero también entendemos que aun hay mayores culpables en el régimen actual, por cuanto estan frustrando la fe de todo un pueblo y desarticulando todos los resortes morales, económicos, sociales y políticos, es decir, aquello que constituye la esencia misma de la nacionalidad cubana.
- 6 El fidelismo, fiel a su sentido marxista, pretende romper los vínculos del pueblo cubano con su pasado glorioso. Fidel se proclama publicamente superior a Martí. Los teóricos del movimiento no se ocultan para afirmar que Guevara tiene más estatura que Maximo Gómez y aseguran, campanudamente, que Almeyda es mas negro, mas cubano, y hasta mas hombre, que Maceo. Quieren un pueblo sin pasado y sin tradiciones para mejor introducir la prédica comunista.
- 7 El fidelismo pretende dividir a los católicos en buenos y malos utilizando para este propósito a algunos sacerdotes renegados que se prestan a la farsa de las barbas. En lo fundamental, ellos atacan a la religión y aspiran a sustituir a Cristo con Fidel Castro, creando la religión del fidelismo.
- 8 Poniéndose al servicio incondicional del imperialismo soviético el fidelismo pretende destruir lo que nos es mas querido. La armonía familiar está en crisis porque hasta los niños de pocos años han sido incorporados a los servicios confidenciales del gobierno exhortándolos, inclusive, a denunciar a sus propios padres. Toda la armazón económica del país se ha derrumbado ante los golpes metódicos asestados por las bestias que integran el Consejo de Ministros. So pretexto de castigar supuestas vinculaciones con el anterior régimen, el fidelismo ha despojado a cientos de miles de ciudadanos de sus propiedades muebles e inmuebles. Otros miles más han sido despojados de sus vidas con el solo propósito, en la mayor parte de los casos, de satisfacer venganzas personales. La prensa, en su mayor parte, ha tenido que plegarse a las amenazas del gobierno, realizadas a través de voceros inescrupulosos. El país entero vive sobre ascuas, temeroso no ya de lo que han hecho los energúmenos del fidelismo, sino de lo que aun van a hacer.
- 9 Los miembros de LA CRUZ están ya en sus puestos de combate debidamente organizados para realizar la tarea de salvación. Nuestro norte, es, precisamente, LA CRUZ, porque es el más hermoso símbolo de la civilización occidental.
- 10 Propugnamos la violencia como procedimiento inmediato de acción. No la violencia contra las propiedades, porque de este modo se daña aun más la economía del país. Concretamente, aplicamos la violencia contra las personas, contra los culpables de esta gigantesca traición a Cuba, contra las figuras claves del Partido Comunista que han urdido esta intriga fatal para la nación, contra los elementos de la prensa que se han prestado, deliberadamente, a entregar a Cuba a la penetración comunista, contra los representantes de la banca, del comercio y de la industria, que han servido de agentes a los traidores, contra todos aquellos que tienen algún grado de responsabilidad mayor en el doloroso drama de Cuba. Entendemos que la eliminación física de los culpables, la amputación de los miembros enfermos, es el único camino hacia la curación total, hacia la paz, hacia una sabia convivencia democrática. Porque estos que han traccionado a Cuba no son cubanos, ni piensan como tales ni sienten tampoco como tales.

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74

La Cruz

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

X Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552a

~~(b)(1)~~ (b)(1)

☐ (d)(5)

□ (i)(2)

~~(b)(3)~~ (b)(3)

□ (k)(1)

National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949

□ (k)(2)

□ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

□ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1062

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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X for this page X
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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

- UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) DATE: 12/24/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference: Bulet to New York, 11/2/59.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of a memorandum, dated and captioned as above. This memorandum is submitted in accordance with reBulet which directed NYO to ascertain the identities of the leaders and individuals behind the demonstration held on 10/24/59 at United Nations. ReBulet also directed that separate cases be opened on any individuals identified as being responsible for the demonstration. In this connection it is to be noted that NYO has case files, either pending or closed, on the following individuals:

_____ and _____
 It is to be noted that subject of NY file _____ (Bufile _____), "_____, aka; SM-C; RCI" appears identical with _____ officer of the July 26th Movement and participant in the demonstration. It is expected additional information on _____ will be developed in interviews of _____ and _____ which will help establish identity.

- ②-Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 11) (RM)
- 2-Newark (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1-NY (109-81) (July 26th Movement) (INFO)
- 1-NY (_____) (_____) (INFO)
- 1-NY (_____) (_____) (INFO)
- 1-NY (109-138) (CUBAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN U.S.) (INFO)
- 1-NY (_____) (_____) (INFO)
- 1-NY (_____) (_____) (INFO)
- 1-NY (_____) (_____) (INFO)
- 1-NY (_____) (_____) (INFO)
- 1-NY (109-112) (FPM-CUBA)

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 DATE 11/28/83 BY SP-1 MANTAH

FIL:HMF
 (13)

101 XE

REC-79
 EX 100
 REC-13

25 DEC 30 1959

ENCLOSURE

100
 AGENCY: State, CIA, G2, ONI, OSI
 REG. REC'D: Havana (cc of Ltr to Ltr) (Info)
 DATE FORW.: 1/6/60
 HOW FORW.: [initials]
 BY: [initials]

57 JAN 18 1960

NAT. DEF. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NY 109-112

It is to be noted that in the case entitled "CUBAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.; FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS-CUBA," (NY file 109-138), Bureau authority has been requested to interview [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in the presence of their attorney.

b7C

NYO feels that consideration to the opening of new cases on leaders of this demonstration should be held in abeyance until the interviews of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are completed inasmuch as the interviews of these individuals may disclose identity of the individuals who were in fact behind [REDACTED] organizing the demonstration under the sponsorship of the July 26th Movement.

b7C

SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] IC [REDACTED] checked Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

b7C

Newark is requested to identify the registration 3FB 359 N.J. - Garden State Plate which was on a vehicle carrying this sign "CLUB PATRIOTIC CUBANO, HOBOKEN, N.J." and submit in form suitable for dissemination any pertinent information reflected in its indices concerning the club or the owner of the car.

Serial
1192

One copy of enclosed memorandum has been furnished INS, NYC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York

December 24, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/28/83 BY SP7 mac/act

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

On November 10, 1959, Detective [redacted] of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department (BSS, NYCPD) furnished a copy of a report, dated October 26, 1959, written by Detective [redacted] of that department. b7C
The report was captioned "Demonstration At United Nations Sponsored By The July 26th Movement, 691 Columbus Avenue, Manhattan." This report reflects the following information:

On Saturday, October 24, 1959, from 3:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m., approximately 200 individuals demonstrated opposite the United Nations Building, 43rd Street and United Nations Plaza, Manhattan, New York. The purpose of this demonstration was to protest the recent flight over Cuba of a B-24 flown by [redacted], which b7C
flight originated from Florida and from which flight over 500,000 anti-Fidel Castro leaflets were allegedly dropped over Cuba. The demonstration was also organized to protest the recent asylum granted by the United States to Cuban exiles.

This demonstration was sponsored by the July 26th Movement in New York City. Leading the demonstrators were [redacted] and [redacted] b7C
[redacted] was identified as [redacted] of the July 26th Movement and [redacted] was identified as [redacted] of the same organization.

Also observed participating in this protest demonstration were the following:

(a) [redacted], who is employed as [redacted] b7C
[redacted] at the Cuban Consulate, 625 Madison Avenue, New York City.

(b) [redacted] b7C

(c) [redacted], who is [redacted] in the b7C
July 26th Movement.

109-12-210-1063
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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

- (d) [REDACTED] of the Cuban Tourist Commission, 610 5th Avenue, New York City. b7C

In addition, the following motor vehicles, bearing indicated registrations, were observed discharging participants in this demonstration:

- (a) SUB 22160 N.Y.
- (b) 3G 13 98 N.Y.
- (c) XB 47 24 N.Y.
- (d) 6L 15 49 N.Y.
- (e) OX 757 N.Y.
- (f) 9Z 841 N.Y.
- (g) SUB 567 215 N.Y. (operated by [REDACTED]) b7C
- (h) 3FB 359 N.J. - Garden State Plate - (Bearing sign "Club Patriotic Cubano, Hoboken, N.J.")

Participants in the demonstration carried placards bearing the following:

- (a) "Hands Off Cuba"
- (b) "Don't Let In War Criminals"
- (c) "American Soil Must Not Be Used For A Base To Terrorize Cuba"
- (d) "We Demand U.S. Prohibit War Criminals Flights To Cuba"
- (e) "Traitor [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] Friend - Admits Flying From U.S. To Bomb Cuba" b7C
- (f) "Danger Keep Out Of Cuban Politics"
- (g) "War Criminals Use American Soil To Kill Cuban Civilians"
- (h) "Fidel Castro - Americans Greatest Symbol of American Democracy"

In conclusion the report stated that there were no incidents or disorder in connection with this demonstration.

On November 24, 1959, [REDACTED] was interviewed in connection with another matter. [REDACTED] stated that he, personally, is [REDACTED] of the July 26th Movement in New York City and that he was contacted by [REDACTED] on Friday, October 23, 1959. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that the July 26th Movement was going to sponsor a demonstration at the United Nations the following day and requested [REDACTED] to participate. [REDACTED] acknowledged that he did participate and said that the b7C

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

only other individuals he recognized as participants in the demonstration were:

- (a) [REDACTED] of the July 26th Movement in New York City. b7C
- (b) [REDACTED] of Organization in the July 26th Movement in New York City. b7C
- (c) [REDACTED], Cuban Consulate employee in New York City. b7C
- (d) [REDACTED] of the July 26th Movement in New York City. b7C
- ✓(e) [REDACTED], a sub-officer in the July 26th Movement in New York City. b7C

A photograph of a group of individuals who participated in the above described demonstration appeared on page 5 of the October 26, 1959 edition of "La Prensa," a Spanish language newspaper, published in New York City. This photograph was exhibited to [REDACTED] and he recognized the following individuals in the group: b7C

- (a) [REDACTED]. b7C
- (b) [REDACTED]. b7C
- (c) [REDACTED]. b7C
- (d) [REDACTED] of the July 26th Movement in New York City. b7C
- (e) [REDACTED] (last name unknown), a sub-officer in the July 26th Movement in New York City. b7C

[REDACTED] said that he was not contacted by anyone other than [REDACTED] concerning the aforementioned demonstration and, therefore, assumed that [REDACTED] as [REDACTED] of the July 26th Movement in New York City, had organized the demonstration and was responsible for it. b7C

On November 24, 1959, [REDACTED], owner and operator of [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] was interviewed on another matter. [REDACTED] disclosed that he had been contacted by [REDACTED] to participate in a demonstration to be held the following day at United Nations, but other b7C

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

business commitments prevented [redacted] from doing so. [redacted] said he is [redacted] in the July 26th Movement in New York City and [redacted] had contacted him for this reason. He stated [redacted] had remarked that the July 26th Movement was sponsoring the demonstration. b7C

The same photograph of the demonstrators appearing in the October 26, 1959 edition of "La Prensa" was shown to [redacted]. He recognized the following individuals: b7C

- (a) [redacted]
- (b) [redacted]
- (c) [redacted]
- (d) [redacted]
- (e) [redacted] (last name unknown), who he said was employed in [redacted] operated by [redacted] on [redacted] b7C

On December 14, 1959, [redacted] of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles made available records of that agency which indicated the following New York registration tags were issued to the below listed parties: b7C

- (a) SUB 22160 - Compania Cubana De Aviacion S.A.,
625 Madison Avenue, New York City, N.Y.
for a 1959 green Volkswagon Station Wagon.
- (b) 3G 1398 - [redacted] for a
1955 tan, 4-door Pontiac Convertible. [redacted] was born on [redacted] and his business address was listed as [redacted] b7C
- (c) XB 4724 - [redacted] N.Y.
for a 1953 brown and blue Oldsmobile Sedan. [redacted] was born on [redacted] and his business address was shown as [redacted] b7C

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

(d) 6L 1549 -

[REDACTED]
for a 1955 blue, 4 door Chevrolet.
[REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and his business address
was listed as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C

(e) OX 757 -

No record of registration located.

(f) 9Z 841 -

[REDACTED]
for a
1956 4 door Buick. [REDACTED] was
born on [REDACTED] and his
business address was shown as
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C

(g) SUB 567215 -

[REDACTED], for a
1958 blue Chevrolet Suburban.
[REDACTED] date of birth was not
shown, but his business address
was listed as [REDACTED],
[REDACTED]

b7C

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~109-430~~)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (109-27)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

DATE: DEC 28 1959

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum setting out a summary of an article entitled, "Cuba is Considering Re-Opening Island Issue in UN - Would Use the Hearings Held in Puerto Rico as a Basis," information which appeared in the December 11, 1959 edition of "El Mundo", a Spanish language newspaper published daily at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

This article was translated from the Spanish to English by Translator, [REDACTED]. b7C

An extra copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the Bureau for possible forwarding to the Legat, Havana.

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2-Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1-San Juan

FTL:vv
(3)

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AGENCY State, CIA, Havana (copy letter)
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 1/4/60
HOW FORW. DL
BY LAH/SI

REC-71

109-12-210-1064

18 DEC 30 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.
Div. 1

60 JAN 7 1960



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 109-27

DEC 13 1959

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/05 BY 60309 uc/ajp/ty

The following is a summary English translation of a newspaper article which appeared in the December 11, 1959 edition of "El Mundo", a Spanish language newspaper published daily at San Juan, Puerto Rico:

"CUBA IS CONSIDERING RE-OPENING ISLAND ISSUE IN UN -
Would Use the Hearings Held in Puerto Rico as a Basis"

"According to a version which reached El Mundo yesterday, Cuba is studying the possibility of re-opening Puerto Rico's issue in the United Nations.

"The version indicated that even Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN had received reports to that effect.

"When Governor MUNOZ MARIN was questioned, however, he said: 'The version that such news had reached La Fortaleza is absolutely groundless.'

"The Purpose of the Cuban move, according to this version, is to show before the United Nations that Puerto Rico continues to be a dependent territory. The Cubans would base their statements on the fact that this has been proven by the testimony presented before the Sub-committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which is holding hearings in San German.

"The version points out that Cuba will try to show the United Nations that 'the United States deceived the United Nations' when it introduced and succeeded in getting the approval of the resolution by which the United States ceased to submit annual reports to the General Assembly on the basis that Puerto Rico is no longer a dependent territory.

109-12-210-1064

ENCLOSURE

SJ 109-27

"The basis for this allegation is shown by the approval of the Constitution of Puerto Rico and the creation of the Commonwealth.

"The United States resolution, defended by the leader of its delegation, HENRY CABOT LODGE, was passed after long debates. At first, the Peruvian and Cuban delegates opposed it. Later, both delegations received new instructions from their respective governments and Doctors [REDACTED] and EMILIO NUNEZ PORTUONDO (Peru and Cuba) spoke in favor of the American resolution.

b7C

"[REDACTED] of Ecuador also spoke in favor of the resolution.

b7C

"The information received in San Juan yesterday pointed out the great preoccupation of the higher Commonwealth representatives inasmuch as, according to the reports, it is feared that the United States will take a step - in order to counteract the Cuban plan - which would lead to statehood or independence for Puerto Rico.

"Any one of these alternatives, it was noted, would mean a defeat for Governor MUNOZ MARIN and his governing party.

"The United Nations General Assembly declaration concerning the remittance of reports on Puerto Rico by the United States, was the reason for the debate in the Assembly."

The remainder of the article deals with the stipulations concerning dependent territories in the United Nations Charter, Number XI, Article 73. According to the article the United Nations Charter states that the respective countries should insure and guarantee the political, social, economic and cultural progress of their dependent territories. The countries are also obliged to submit a statistical report depicting the economic, social, and cultural conditions of their respective territories.

This last stipulation, according to the article, was made inapplicable to Puerto Rico by the U. N. in 1953, a few months after the Constitution of Puerto Rico was passed and the

SJ 109-27

Commonwealth was created. The United Nations decreed that, due to the new autonomous status of the island and to the agreement between the United States and Puerto Rico, the former did not have to submit reports on the island.

Last minute reports received from New York indicate that the Government of Cuba is being urged from Puerto Rico to state the Puerto Rican issue before the United Nations - but that the Cubans have not compromised themselves up to now, although it was admitted that they are now considering it, as the General Assembly is nearing its recess and this would postpone the plan.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 12-28-59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, along with an equal number of evaluation memoranda, setting forth information received on 12-10-59, regarding above captioned matter.

and [redacted] is [redacted] who ^{was} interviewed by SAS [redacted]

[redacted] had accompanied [redacted] to the NYO as [redacted] had a pamphlet being distributed in Cuba and which he desired to turn over to the FBI. Data relative to [redacted] and this pamphlet is being furnished the Bureau by separate communication.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/14/05 BY 609 AUC/AM/mch/eg

- 2 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 22) (RM)
1 - Miami (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (109-112)
(1- [redacted])

HJM:mfw
(5)

REC- 94

109-12-210-1065

25 DEC 30 1959

ENCLOSURE

REC- 94
DATE FORW. 1/6/60
HOW FORW. BY [redacted]
BY 1/11/59

NAT. DEF. SEC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-83724-1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
December 28, 1959

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

[REDACTED], on December 10, 1959, furnished the following information relative to the following individuals: b2
b7D

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez

The informant advised that Rodriguez is one of the "top Communists" in Cuba and the Editor of "Hoy," a Communist newspaper in Cuba; that he, Rodriguez, had one of the best minds in Cuba, was very well informed, a good writer and debator; that he is one of the "top" advisors to Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, though he is not listed as a member of the Cuban Government in any official capacity.

Osvaldo Dorticos

[REDACTED] advised that President Osvaldo Dorticos was, for many years, until recently, the private secretary to Dr. Juan Marinello. The informant said that Marinello had been the head of the Communist Party in Cuba and several times had been the Communist Party candidate for the Presidency of the Cuban Republic. b2
b7D

[REDACTED] said that he believed Dorticos had at one time been a Communist Party candidate for the office of Congressman or Councilman in Cuba. b2
b7D

The informant said that though Dorticos denies he is a Communist, the informant, in view of the above, did not feel he could so readily change his beliefs.

Captain Antonio Nunez Jimenez

[REDACTED] advised that Jimenez is the Director of the Agrarian Reform Institute in Cuba. b2
b7D

109-12-210-1065

ENCLOSURE

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

██████ further advised that Jimenez denies being a Communist, however, he wrote a geography book on Cuba during the Batista regime wherein he wrote about the "American Imperialist" and the fact that all of Cuba's troubles were caused by the American Imperialist.

b2
b7D

██████ said that after Fidel Castro assumed control of the Cuban Government and Jimenez was given an official position within the government, such phrases as the above did not appear in the new editions of the geography book, and, according to the informant, this was just another case where they did not want official members of the Castro Government referred to as being or possibly being Communist or sympathetic to Communism because of their actions and statements, etc.

b2
b7D

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
December 28, 1959

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

██████████, mentioned in referenced memorandum, is a source with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability.

b2
b7D

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109-12-210-1065

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: December 29, 1959

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Holloman | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ReBuairtel 12/23 last.

On 12/29/59 [redacted] Office of Protocol, Department of State, advised SA [redacted] that her records failed to reflect any record of [redacted] being accredited as a diplomat. b7C

Reairtel requested New York to verify the presence of [redacted] in the U. S. Accordingly, WFO is not contacting INS for this purpose at present. b7C

RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/05 BY 60309 [redacted] /mct/leg

3 - Bureau
2 - New York (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - [redacted])
RCB/pcn
(7)

REC- 50

109-12-210-1066

4 DEC 31 1959

A I R T E L

EX-135

C C - Wick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

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109-HQ-12-210 - UNrecorded document dated 9/7/1979

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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X for this page X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. F. A. Frohbose

DATE: 12-11-59

FROM : [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| McGuire | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Parsons | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Tamm | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Enclosed is one copy of a State Department report from Miami, dated 12-2-59, captioned "Venezuelan Revolutionary Activity [REDACTED]". Also enclosed is one copy of a State Department report from Miami dated 12-2-59, captioned [REDACTED] - Anti-Communist League of America." It will be noted in each of the reports, that the second paragraph (marked) on page one refers to information received by State at Miami from our Miami Office. These reports were turned over by [REDACTED] State Security, on 12-10-59. At the same time [REDACTED] asked if the Bureau had any objection to passing the information in the paragraphs marked to the Inter-American Peace Committee which is a part of the Organization of American States. [REDACTED] said that State contemplated passing this information, if we approved, to the Committee at Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] pointed out that the Organization of American States is composed of 21 American republics and that the U. S. is a member. He added that State also has representation on the Inter-American Peace Committee. [REDACTED] said that State had raised the question of passing this information to the Committee with our Miami Office, which suggested that clearance be obtained from the Bureau at Washington by State.

This matter was orally brought to the attention of Supervisor [REDACTED] of the Nationalities Intelligence Section on 12-10-59 and files have been pulled for the purpose of considering State's request.

ACTION:

345,148
DISSEMINATION BY STATE DEPT
ON 5/1/68 per OGA letter
dated 8/7/67

This memorandum and enclosures are being directed to the attention of the Nationalities Intelligence Section.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - [REDACTED]

JMF:nmn:mtb
(5)

REC-73

7 DEC 29 1959

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

See addendum pages 2 & 3.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

12/10/59
12/10/59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADDENDUM

VHN:ces

12/15/59

Data concerning [redacted] indicates he voluntarily appeared at Miami Office 8/17/59 to report his participation in transportation of P-63 plane from Sebring to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in July, 1959, together with [redacted] and [redacted] stated plane was purchased for Cuban anticommunist group, Miami, by [redacted] [redacted] reportedly for use in dropping anticommunist leaflets over Cuba but not for violent revolutionary activity. b7C

There appears to be no objection to the substance of this data being passed; however, in order to not jeopardize our investigations (we have all persons involved under investigation because of anti-Castro activity), it is recommended that [redacted] data be passed as follows: b7C

Information was received that in July, 1959, [redacted] and [redacted] inspected a P-63 aircraft at Sebring, Florida, which had been purchased by a so-called Cuban anticommunist group in Miami. This group reportedly had no formal name or organization and the purchase of the plane was financed by [redacted]. The plane reportedly was at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in August, 1959, and was to be used for dropping anticommunist propaganda over Cuba rather than for violent revolutionary action. b7C

Data concerning [redacted] indicates Miami Office had no data concerning the Anti-Communist League of America (ACLA) with which [redacted] was allegedly associated, and that ACLA might be identical with Anti-Communist League of Cuba (ACLC). Miami Office furnished State representative locally with news item concerning ACLC which appeared in "Miami News" 4/26/59. Only data Miami had concerning [redacted] was information he was born [redacted] in [redacted] and was suspected of being one of several pilots involved in dropping leaflets over Cuba in October, 1959. It was later determined that data linking [redacted] with this activity was erroneous. We have no data concerning [redacted] in files at Bureau but data concerning Anti-Communist League of America was located. In view of this and in view of the fact that data linking [redacted] with leaflet-dropping activity was found to be erroneous, it is recommended that [redacted] data be passed as follows: b7C

In April, 1948, [redacted] of the ACLA, stated that the major objective of the League was to counteract or neutralize all communist efforts towards developing an effective fifth column in America especially in American industry and public services. Reportedly this would be accomplished by waging a continuous educational campaign designed particularly to reach those citizens most susceptible to communist propaganda. The source which provided this data advised that it had not investigated the anti-Communist League of America and had no data b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 Xerox
6-7-60
JH

ADDENDUM (Continued)

linking [REDACTED] with it. This source had no pertinent information concerning [REDACTED]

b7c

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached letter to State will be sent via liaison in line with the above.

Del. m. J. S. B. J. M.
DEM.

G

4

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

_____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1067, enclosure

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XXXXXX

1 - Liaison
1 - Liaison
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

REC-73/09-12-210-1067

VIA LIAISON

Date: December 16, 1959
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

delivered to [REDACTED] 12/17/59

b7C

b2
b7D

Reference is made to a Department of State report dated December 2, 1959, captioned "Venezuelan Revolutionary Activities - [REDACTED]" and a Department of State report also dated December 2, 1959, captioned "[REDACTED] - Anti-Communist League of America." [REDACTED] of the Department of State on December 10, 1959, made the referenced reports available to this Bureau. At that time, [REDACTED] asked whether this Bureau had any objection to the passing of the data in paragraph 2 of each report to the Inter-American Peace Committee.

b2
b7C
D

There is no objection to the Department of State making the information available to the Inter-American Peace Committee concerning [REDACTED] provided it is furnished as follows:

b7C

Information was received that in July, 1959, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] inspected a P-63 aircraft at Sebring, Florida, which had been purchased by a so-called Cuban anticommunist group in Miami. This group reportedly had no formal name or organization and the purchase of the plane was financed by [REDACTED]. The plane reportedly was at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in August, 1959, and was to be used for dropping anti-communist propaganda over Cuba rather than for violent revolutionary action.

b7C

b7C

VEN:ces
(7)

Cover memo [REDACTED] to Frohbose 12/11/59, JMF:mtb
Re: same subject.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

62 JAN 6 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

12/17/59
12/30/59

IAITH/ADJUTANT

Office of Security
Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

There is no objection to passing the information concerning [redacted] and the Anti-Communist League of America provided it is passed as follows:

b7C

In April, 1948, [redacted] of the Anti-Communist League of America (ACLA), stated that the major objectives of the League was to counteract or neutralize all communist efforts towards developing an effective fifth column in America especially in American industry and public services. Reportedly, this would be accomplished by waging a continuous educational campaign designed particularly to reach those citizens most susceptible to communist propaganda. The source which provided this data advised that it had not investigated the Anti-Communist League of America and had no data linking [redacted] with it. This source had no pertinent information concerning [redacted]

b7C

This Bureau, as the source of this data, should not be revealed to the Inter-American Peace Committee.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 22 1959

TELETYPE

(SP8 mac/gcl)
(2/16/95-JFK)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/88 BY SP7 [redacted]

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 12-22-59 7-29 PM RR
TO DIRECTOR 7, FBI
FROM SAC, NEW YORK 1P

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS DASH CUBA, IS DASH CUBA. RENVLET DECEMBER
NINE LAST AND BULET DECEMBER FIFTEEN LAST. RENVLET SET FORTH INFO b7C

RE INTERVIEW OF [redacted]
[redacted], AND HER RELATIONS WITH FIDEL CASTRO, [redacted]
[redacted], MILITARY AIDE TO CASTRO, AND OTHER CUBAN OFFICIALS.

[redacted] CONTACTED NYO DECEMBER
TWENTYTWO INSTANT AND STATED [redacted] HAD CONTACTED [redacted] IN NYC
THIS DATE AND HAD EXPRESSED INTEREST IN HAVING HER RETURN TO CUBA.
HOWEVER, [redacted] DID NOT WISH TO RETURN. [redacted] INVITED b7C

[redacted] OUT OF THEIR APARTMENT FOR "A COUPLE OF HOURS" AND [redacted]
WAS CONCERNED AS TO WHETHER OR NOT HE MAY TAKE HER TO HAVANA.

THROUGH LIAISON WITH NYCPD IT WAS LEARNED [redacted] REPORTED THE
ABOVE TO TWENTYFOURTH PRECINCT, NYCPD. IT WAS LATER DETERMINED BY
NYCPD THAT [redacted] HAD RETURNED TO HER RESIDENCE, [redacted]

[redacted] AT APPROXIMATELY THREE PM AND STATED SHE HAD BEEN
OUT CHRISTMAS SHOPPING. POLICE PLAN TO FURTHER QUESTION [redacted]
CONCERNING THIS MATTER. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER
DEVELOPMENTS. MIAMI ADVISED BY MAIL.

END AND ACK PLS
NY R 7 WA JG

Mr. Belmont

83564-1
737
105-1
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

SA Castro
no action
12/23/59
109-12-210

DEC 29 1959
b7C
109-12-210
12/31/59



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Date: December 23, 1959

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Paris (109-24)

Subject: CUBAN⁶ POLITICAL MATTERS

Re Paris cable 12/18/59.

Information was received from [redacted] of the U. S. Embassy, Bern, Switzerland, on 12/10/59 to the effect that the Cuban Ambassador to Switzerland has indicated in diplomatic circles that he is dissatisfied with the CASTRO regime and is giving consideration to the possibility of resigning his post. Further details could not be furnished at that time by [redacted].

[Large redacted block]

- 3 - Bureau (1 - Havana)
- 1 - London (sent direct)
- 1 - Madrid (sent direct)
- 1 - Paris

NWP:CM

(6) Madrid

1 CC HAVANA

Remanded to secret 1/29/59 Re Madrid file 105-278

1/11/60

SECRET

109-12-210-1069

7 JAN 4 1960

SEC.

JAN 13 1960

SECRET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-278-161

Director

~~SECRET~~

12/23/59



b1

(S)

The State Department [redacted] (S) are aware of the above information and, therefore, it is not believed necessary that the Bureau make dissemination. This is furnished for the information of the Bureau. We will be alert for further developments, and the Bureau will be advised. (S) 72

b1

P.

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-28-59

FROM : M. A. JONES

SUBJECT: RADIO BROADCAST, "THREE-STAR EXTRA"
RADIO STATION WRC

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

Tonight during the course of [REDACTED] remarks on Three-Star Extra he stated that funeral services for Larry Richey, 74, long-time friend and secretary to former President Herbert Hoover, would be held in Washington tomorrow.

Also of possible interest are remarks [REDACTED] made about Fidel Castro. He stated that Fidel Castro is the most absolute dictator Cuba has ever had; that his regime talks about freedom of the press, but there is no freedom of the press as all newspapers and publications must relate what the Castro Regime wants them to relate. He also stated that foreign newspaper writers have been told that unless they report what the Castro government wants them to report, their messages will be termed false prior to sending. He stated that the Castro government is not only confiscating land from Cubans but also land from foreigners and foreign corporations; that he has now set up an espionage system among the people asking the people to report on each other; that no one dares say anything against the Castro government as it might mean the confiscation of all their possessions, possible jail sentence and even death.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/05 BY 60309 TAM/mth/leg

REC-19 109-12-210-1070

23 DEC 31 1959

55 JAN 6 1960

BMS:cam

(3)

Pons

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: December 31, 1959

FROM : Legat, Havana (109-54)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/27/03 BY 60309 NUC DAW/mjgSUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Miami dated 12/17/59, captioned
[REDACTED] aka, IS - CUBA (Miami
file [REDACTED], Bureau file [REDACTED], Havana file [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], IS - CUBA.

On December 29, 1959, Legat, Havana checked with
negative results with officers in charge of all U. S. agencies
in the Embassy in Havana as to whether or not any documents had
been received from a group of nine Catholic Action members who
allegedly accompanied [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] to the United States.

On December 30, 1959, [REDACTED] of the Visa Section,
U. S. Embassy, Havana, advised that the files of that section
disclosed that [REDACTED] was issued a tourist visa on November 25,
1959, valid until November 24, 1963. These files do not reflect
that [REDACTED] will be accompanied by anyone on his trip to the
United States. The files also disclosed that the issuing officer
of the above-described visa was [REDACTED].

On December 30, 1959, [REDACTED]
U. S. Embassy, advised he recalled having issued the above-described
visa to [REDACTED] and in his interview with [REDACTED], the latter
made no mention that he was going to be accompanied by anyone on
his trip to the United States nor did he make any reference to any
members of a Catholic Action group which would also proceed to the
United States.

On December 30, 1959, PSI [REDACTED]
advised that he is personally acquainted with [REDACTED] and that
he was in contact with him on numerous occasions during his stay
in Cuba. PSI stated that [REDACTED] at no time mentioned that he
was going to be accompanied by members of a Catholic Action group
on his trip to the United States or that he had been in contact
with such a group in Cuba.

4 - Bureau (2-Miami)
2 - Havana (1-cc: 97-43)

WGF:MEG

(6)

JAN 12 1960

2 cc Miami 6, 8, 1

m 1/7/60

REC-

109-12-210-1071

JAN 4 1960
NATIONAL SEC.

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Havana 109-54

12/31/59

[REDACTED] advised that the records of the Visa Section fail to disclose any information concerning a visa issued to [REDACTED] by the U. S. Embassy in Havana.

b7C

Legat, Havana will take no further action with reference to the matter concerning [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

b7C

Extra copies of this letter have been prepared for forwarding by the Bureau to the Miami office.

b7C

December 23, 1959

AIRTEL

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Re New York airtel 12/22/59 which revealed that [redacted], military aide to Fidel Castro, had contacted [redacted] in New York City on 12/22/59. b7C

WFO should contact State Department and determine if [redacted] is in United States and if he is here under diplomatic status. Bureau and New York should be advised of results of your contact with State. [redacted] is subject of WFO file [redacted]. An extra copy of this communication is enclosed for that file. b7C

Since [redacted] may be in United States under diplomatic status, New York should verify his presence and determine the nature of his activities through contacts with established sources. Information developed should be submitted in form suitable for dissemination. b7C

3 - WFO

REC-22

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

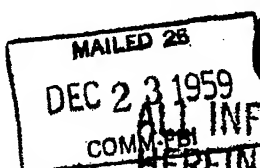
FEJ:bcm
(9)

Note: [redacted] who presently resides in New York City, advised New York office during recent interview that she is personal acquaintance of Castro and other Cuban leaders. At time she furnished general information concerning the Cuban situation b7C

(See note cont, page 2)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/27/88 BY SP7MCA/4C-9

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-83564-1

Airtel to New York
Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba
109-12/210

and Cuban Government personalities. New York disclosed plans for further interview. Bufiles disclose that [REDACTED] military aide to Castro, last entered the U. S. in diplomatic status 7/16/59. We have no recent information indicating that [REDACTED] planned to come to this country. New York disclosed that [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED] 12/22/59 and expressed interest in having her return to Cuba. [REDACTED] concerned as she believes [REDACTED] may take [REDACTED] to Havana with him against her wishes. New York teletype indicated that [REDACTED] was absent from her home after [REDACTED] reportedly invited her out for a couple of hours. PD, New York, notified of her absence and it was later determined she told police she had been Christmas shopping. In view of [REDACTED] position it is believed we should attempt to ascertain his activities in this country. New York aware of [REDACTED] background.

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)(109-584)

DATE: December 30, 1959

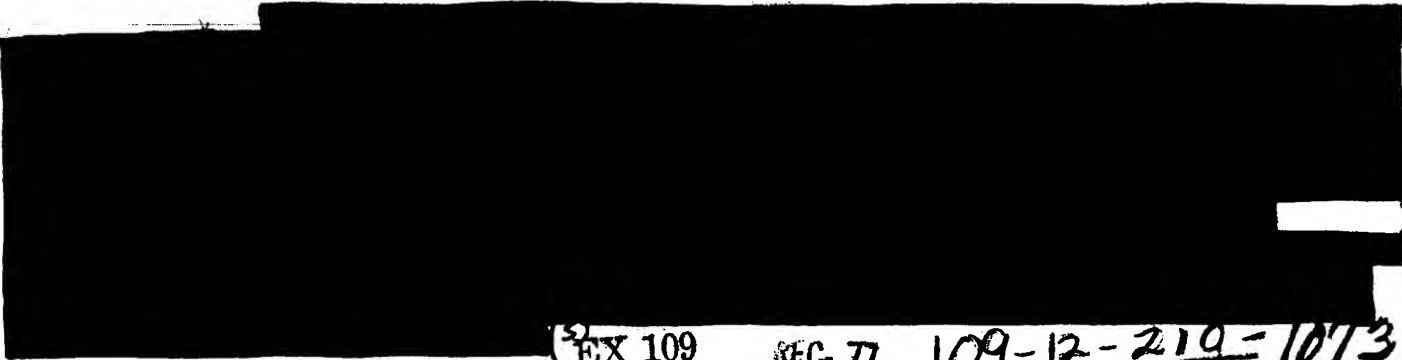
FROM : Legat, London (105-685)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CubaANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IS - Cuba

OO: New York

~~SECRET~~~~SECRET~~Classified by *SP6B/TMC*

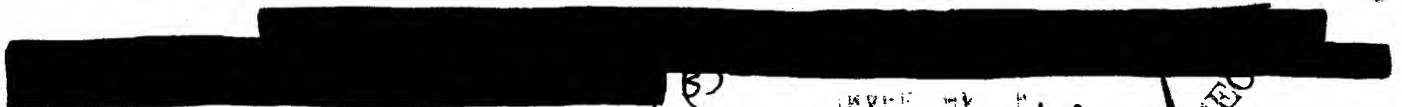
Declassify on: QADR 5-16-85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISERebucables 11/18, 11/19, 11/25 and New York airtel 11/17
and my cable 11/25/59.

EX 109

REC-77

109-12-210-1073

Copy to Miami NYD
This ~~matter~~ is being followedinfo ☐ action

5 - Bureau (2 - New York - 109-112, 105-35253)

2 London (105-685) (100-2079)

CWB:MAH

(7)

JAN 7 1960

~~SECRET~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-81502

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 12-18-59

FROM : F. A. FROHOSE

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Internal Security

Political Matters - Cuba

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

5/13/99
 CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLSEPLS
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

per OGA

Donahoe

b1

b3

b1
 b3
 b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 67-80150

b1

b1
 b3

SJP/nmn

(6)

EX 109

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Pappich

REC-95

DATE: 6-12-05
 CLASSIFIED BY 60309 AUC [REDACTED]
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3

109-12-210-1074
 109-12-210

JAN 4 1960

SENT DIRECTOR

12-21-59

60 JAN 7 1960

~~SECRET~~

109-12-210

b7C

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

_____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1074, pages 2, 3, and 4

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

SECRET
FBI

Date: 12/30/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISEFOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

On 12/22/59, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], telephonically contacted SA [REDACTED],
at WFO, and informed that he was leaving immediately for Latin
America and that he had some information concerning Cuba
which he would mail to SA [REDACTED].On 12/29/59, SA [REDACTED] received an undated letter in
an envelope postmarked 12/22/59, at WDC and bearing the return
address of [REDACTED].
Included in the envelope was also a letter in the Spanish
language which was translated by SA [REDACTED] and found
to be substantially a copy of the letter in the English
language. [REDACTED] also included in the envelope
one of his identification cards showing him as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- ④ - Bureau
 (1 - 105-78437) (NUNEZ PORTUONDO)
 2 - WFO
 (1 - 105-31196) (NUNEZ PORTUONDO)

JCC:mlm
(6)AIRTEL
DATE: 6-12-05CLASSIFIED BY 60389 AUC-1001117 HEG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(6) 6-12-2030109-12-210-1075
1-4-40
14 DEC 30 1959SECRET
b7CApproved: James H. Gale
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-78437-1

~~SECRET~~

WFO 97-1017

The letter was entitled "Report" and set forth the following names who were described only as Russians:

BORIS RODINOB



b7C

There was also set forth in the letter "Flight No. 465 of Compania Cubana de Aviacion, on Monday, December 7, 1959, Mexico - Havana."

The letter also set forth the following information:

While at the airport (possibly in Mexico) employees asked for a large bag being carried by one of the Russians in order to place it in the luggage compartment. The Russians objected and claimed they were diplomats, exhibiting their credentials in confirmation thereof. The Russians ran to enter the plane ahead of other passengers in order to sit together.

The letter also set forth the following information:

During August, 1959, 30 Cuban pilots started training in Mexico, specializing in "low flying." In order to legalize their stay and to justify their training and practice (possibly in Mexico), it was said they would be employed by the "INRA" (possibly National Agrarian Reform Institute) "in fumigation, etc.", while in fact, they were being trained to handle "fighting planes." They were being trained by Mexican pilots and are expected to complete their training so as to be in Cuba on 1/15/60. The Cuban pilots have already received "their month pay", which consisted of a \$5,000 check brought by 

b7C

"It is known that they will have the Russian planes available on the ~~15th~~ as has been promised."

The letter set forth the following additional information:

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WFO 97-1017

"Some days ago" a meeting was held at the Havana office of the "INRA" which was attended by two Russians. At the meeting, two "bearded men" who belonged to "Accion Catolica" and who had been infiltrated as followers of "FIDEL" six or seven months ago, pretended to be communists. Availing themselves of the lunch hour, the two men from "Accion Catolica" withdrew some of the documents being used in the meeting which they delivered to the American Embassy and thereafter left the Country. Among the documents was one signed by "FIDEL" in which he agreed to the total communization of the "Island," within six to twelve months.

The letter did not contain any further elaboration as to the source of the above information and did not further clarify the above information.

WFO files reveal the following information concerning individuals who might be identical with the Russians mentioned above:

One BORIS AFANASEVICH RODIONOV, who was born in 1904 in Moscow, departed New York on 7/6/59, having arrived in the U.S. at New York on 5/28/59, destined to the Soviet Trade Fair, New York City.

One [REDACTED], who was born in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and who was holder of USSR passport number [REDACTED], departed the U.S. on 7/13/59, at New York City, having arrived in the U.S. at New York City on 7/9/59, destined for the USSR "Embassy", New York. b7C

One [REDACTED] who was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] departed the U.S. on 7/5/59, at New York, having arrived in the U.S. on 6/9/59, at New York, destined to the Soviet Trade Fair, New York City. b7C

One [REDACTED], aka [REDACTED], who was born in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] departed the U.S. at New York on 9/11/59, having arrived in the U.S. on 5/31/59, at New York, destined to the Soviet Trade Fair, New York City. b7C

[REDACTED] (S) b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WFO 97-1017

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)
It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to consider ascertaining from the Legat, Havana, whether the American Embassy, Havana, Cuba, recently received from unidentified representatives of "Accion Catolica" a document signed by FIDEL CASTRO agreeing to the total comunization of Cuba within six to twelve months.

[REDACTED] is expected to return to WDC approximately 1/3 or 4/60, and accordingly, upon his return, WFO contemplates interviewing him concerning the above information.

b7D

Pertinent information obtained from [REDACTED] in this regard will be submitted to Bureau and interested offices by WFO in a form suitable for dissemination.

b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1 - [REDACTED] b7C

December 31, 1959

AIRTEL

To: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

REC-7 From: Director, FBI (109-12-210) - 1075

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/05 BY 60321 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Reurairtel 12/30/59 in captioned matter.

When submitting the information contained in referenced airtel in form suitable for dissemination, you should make available to Bureau any information in your possession which would explain the significance of the report concerning the Russians. In this regard, you should advise if you have any information indicating that the Russians mentioned in your airtel were en route to Havana from Mexico and if they were connected with the Soviet exposition which was recently exhibited in Mexico City.

FEJ:bcm
(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

53 JAN 7 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-HQ-12-210-1076

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XXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-430)

DATE: December 21, 1959

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (109-27)

REC

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS IN CUBA
IS - CUBA

Re San Juan letter to Director, dated 12/4/59.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum setting out articles appearing in San Juan newspapers concerning the Third Inter-American Cultural Council.

The articles appearing in "El Mundo" and "El Imparcial," Spanish language newspapers, were translated by Special Agent [REDACTED]

Puerto Rico

b7C

An extra copy of the attached letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the Bureau for possible dissemination to the Legat, Havana.

b2
b7C
D

REC-91

109-12-210-1077

23 DEC 28 1959

b2
b7D

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enclosure)
2 - San Juan
(1 - [REDACTED])
FTL:gjk
(4)

ENCLOSURE

EX-135

NAT. INT. SEC.

1cc:
RAB, State, CIA
Hoyon d. (cc of Corrie letter)
12/31/59
BY JHN/ST
58 JAN 1960



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 109-27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
December 21, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/85 BY 60309 MAC/AM/1/10/85

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS IN CUBA
IS - CUBA

The following articles concerning the Third Inter American Cultural Council appeared in San Juan newspapers on the dates indicated. "El Imparcial" and "El Mundo", are Spanish language newspapers published daily in San Juan, Puerto Rico. "The Island Times" is a weekly English language newspaper published at San Juan, Puerto Rico and "The San Juan Star" is a daily English language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The November 27, 1959 edition of "The Island Times", contained the following article:

"CULTURAL COUNCIL MEETS, COMMITTEES
SET COURSE"

"The representatives of 17 nations attending the Third Inter-American Cultural Council here this week busied themselves with committee-level planning for the promotion of greater educational, scientific and cultural inter-change, after an inaugural session at which the need for cultural understanding in the western hemisphere was stressed.

"Key-noting the conference opening at the San Juan Intercontinental hotel Sunday night, [REDACTED] and Governor Munoz Marin both cited the urgent need for mutual cultural understanding as prerequisite to future economic and social development in the hemisphere. [REDACTED] of Brazil told delegates that 'cultural underdevelopment' is no less a problem than economic underdevelopment. b7C

"After installing [REDACTED] of the U. S. delegation, as [REDACTED] the next day, the council immediately began committee action in an effort to develop b7C

109-12-210-1077

ENCLOSURE

SJ 109-27

programs and resolutions for plenary sessions next week.

"Once approved by the council itself, proposed programs will be forwarded to appropriate agencies within the Organization of American States, and passed on to member nations to effect as they see fit.

"Most visibly active and outspoken among the delegations is that from Cuba which has proposed half the ten draft resolutions thus far. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] provided the conference's most dramatic moment to date, by charging the Puerto Rican press with fostering misunderstanding between his country and Venezuela. A committee composed of Argentina, Cuba and the United States yesterday drafted a resolution dealing with the freedom of information and the problems involved. b7C

"Other resolutions awaiting approval by the general council range from the problems of maladjusted youths, to the necessity of strengthening national sovereignty and culture."

The following article concerning the Inter-American Cultural Council appeared in the November 28, 1959, edition of "The San Juan Star":

"CUBA DELEGATE CALLS FOR P.R. 'FREEDOM'"

"The official opinion of the Fidel Castro regime that Puerto Rico should be independent, fired a heated debate in yesterday's sessions of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

"A resolution stating that 'full political independence is indispensable in America', submitted by [REDACTED], was narrowly defeated by a vote of four to three, with two nations abstaining. b7C

"The [REDACTED] motion, which he stressed reflects the official viewpoint of the Cuban government, further charged that 'without full sovereignty there does not exist the elements for development of a genuine culture.'". b7C

"The Cuban resolution was favored by Venezuela and Honduras, opposed by Nicaragua, the United States, Brazil and Panama. [REDACTED] the Castro fund-raising campaign in Puerto Rico during 1958, admitted that Puerto Rico constitutes a nationality and a culture, but insisted that 'independence for Puerto Rico would raise the level of Puerto Rican culture'.

b7C

"[REDACTED] resolution did not surprise observers. Several days ago he delivered a speech similar in vein before the Council.

b7C

"Last Tuesday night, [REDACTED] met with the high command of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico, (MPI), a new island separatist group formally organized last weekend at a Ponce convention.

b7C

"Stiff opposition to the Cuban resolution was voiced by [REDACTED] who is a member of the United States delegation to the Council.

b7C

"'We consider the liberty which is associated with the democratic process as the basic stimulus to cultural development,' retorted [REDACTED]. 'National sovereignty is not the primary value', he added.

b7C

"[REDACTED] told the delegates that political exiles have always found a 'second home' in Puerto Rico, where there exists 'real political freedom, not just the varnish'.

b7C

"[REDACTED] publicly reminded [REDACTED] that the latter was one of the exiles who once found refuge in Puerto Rico. Also, that after the fall of Batista, a Puerto Rican plane carried [REDACTED] from here to Havana."

b7C

The November 30, 1959 edition of "El Imparcial", contained an article, a summary of which, as translated from the Spanish to the English is as follows:

"[REDACTED] ACCUSED OF SERVING AS A
US INSTRUMENT TO DISCREDIT CUBA"

b7C

SJ 109-27

[redacted] sent a message to [redacted], in which he charges that [redacted] as a Puerto Rican, has been lending himself as an instrument of the North American Delegation of the Inter-American Cultural Council to discredit Fidel Castro's government and the Cuban Press. b7C

"The message urged [redacted] to make known his true Puerto Rican and Latin American feelings by 'denouncing the colonial farce which we are enduring and which is victimizing America', instead of denying the truth of Puerto Rico's status as printed in the Cuban newspapers, to the effect that Puerto Rico is a military base ruled with bayonets." b7C

The December 2, 1959 edition of "El Mundo", contained an article which in summary as translated from the Spanish to the English was as follows:

"BECAUSE OF [redacted] WORDS
THEY APOLOGIZE TO [redacted]" b7C

"A group of University professors and Puerto Rican artists and writers gave a message of apology to [redacted] the night before last at the "Ateneo Puertorriqueno" for [redacted] words in a debate at one of the meetings of the Inter-American Cultural Council. b7C

[redacted] said that Puerto Rico would be willing to welcome again many Cuban friends, among them [redacted] if they wanted to leave their country again and would place a Government plane at their disposal as it did one before. b7C

"The group of 22 intellectuals said in their message of apology that 'to remind someone of the hospitality we have given is to destroy the essence of that virtuous act'. 'We want these words of apology from the authentic Puerto Rican people to reach [redacted] since we know how disagreeable it must have been for the Cuban delegate to hear something which must have hurt him deeply'." b7C

SJ 109-27

"[REDACTED] was also thanked in the message for his statement affirming that the necessary elements for genuine cultural development cannot exist without wise sovereignty and that Puerto Rico's independence would raise the cultural level of the island."

b7c

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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Date: December 28, 1950

(Type in plain text or code)

(Priority or Method of Invention)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS-CUBA

The NYO will follow developments in this matter through [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

NOT RECORDED
29 JAN 8 1960

- 4) - Bureau (109-584)
 2 - Miami (105-1742) (INFO) (RM)
 (1 - FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA)
 3 - New York (105-35253)
 (1 - 109-112)
 (1 - [REDACTED])
 1 - Washington Field (INFO) (RM)
 FIC:mc
 (11)

ENCLOSURE
1106

58 JAN 12 1961

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-430)

DATE: 12/31/59

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (109-27)

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum for dissemination at the Bureau (one copy for information in Legat, Havana), reflecting the contents of a newspaper article pertaining to activity in Cuba. This is being submitted to show the interest in Puerto Rican independence by Cuba.

The source used to characterize [REDACTED] was [REDACTED], who furnished the information to SA [REDACTED].

2 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - San Juan

RGS:mtl
(3)

10 ENCLOSURE

100
AGENCY RAB, State, CIA
REC. REC'D San Juan
DATE FORW. 1/11/60
HOW FORW. AS
BY Walt

REC-50

109-12-210-1080

18 JAN 4 1960

62 JAN 20 1960

ADMINISTRATIVE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-18-00 BY SP4A/SLC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-110-20



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 109-27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
December 31, 1959

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

The following is an English translation of a newspaper article that appeared in the December 16, 1959 issue of "El Imparcial", a daily Spanish language newspaper printed in San Juan. The article is captioned:

"IN HAVANA
"CONGRESS OF RADIO ANNOUNCERS PRAISES
[REDACTED] SACRIFICE"

b7C

The article reads:

"Havana - The applause of hundreds of delegates and the public who attended the adjournment of the Inter-American Congress of Radio Announcers, held in Havana's National Capitol, was unanimous when Captain ANTONIO NUNEZ JIMENEZ, the personal envoy of Dr. FIDEL CASTRO, Cuba's Prime Minister, started his speech with 'a greeting to [REDACTED] who lies ill and old in a Puerto Rican prison for wanting the same thing Jose Marti wanted for our country.'

b7C

"The Inter-American Congress of Radio Announcers met in Havana with delegates from almost all the Latin American countries. The Puerto Rican delegates were: [REDACTED] who presided the delegation; [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The topic of the Congress was: 'The Cuban Truth in the Antenna of America'.

b7C

"The Congress approved a resolution from the Venezuelan delegation, compromising itself to fight for the independence of Puerto Rico. Captain NUNEZ JIMENEZ was preceded by the Puerto Rican [REDACTED] who advocated the liberty of Puerto Rico.

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-18-00 BY SP8B/KIC

109-12-210-1080
ENCLOSURE

SJ 109-27

"Captain NUNEZ JIMENEZ adjourned the Congress and electrified the audience with the following words:

"'In the first place, I want to say a few words because I was extremely moved by the delegate of our Puerto Rican sister country who, with tears in his eyes, showed us the infinite sadness of living, of having been born in a country where more than 400 years ago Columbus landed on American soil which is still a country without sovereignty and independence'.

"'I remember movingly the Cuban history lessons on the founding of the Cuban Revolutionary Party by Jose Marti. In one of its clauses, it was specified that the party founded by Marti and all those patriots of the last Cuban deed had as its goal to free Cuba and Puerto Rico... (Applause)'.

"'And I remind our brother Delegate of Puerto Rico of those verses of [REDACTED] which say: 'Cuba and Puerto Rico are birds of a feather... (Applause)'."

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source advised a Special Agent of the FBI on September 19, 1956 that [REDACTED] cooperates with the NPPR financially and in other ways when called upon to do so.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 109-27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
December 31, 1959

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum by
Special Agent [REDACTED] dated and captioned as
above at San Juan. b7c

The source mentioned in the above referenced
letterhead memorandum has furnished reliable information
in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-18-00 BY SP4 BMS/SLC

109-12-210-1080
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 12/31/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/14/05 BY 60092 AUC/ML/HcySUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
FPM - CUBA

On 12/10/59, [REDACTED] (conceal identity by request) and [REDACTED] (conceal identity by request), accompanied by [REDACTED], were interviewed at the NYO by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Since [REDACTED] did not speak English, [REDACTED] acted as interpreter. (Contact with all of the above has been insufficient to determine their reliability.)

DATA CONCERNING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that his reason for coming to the NYO was to make available a Communist pamphlet captioned, "¿Quien Es?" (English translation: "Who Is It"), which was written in Spanish.

[REDACTED] advised that his permanent address is [REDACTED], but that he is now staying at [REDACTED] residence, [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] but that the CASTRO Government took [REDACTED] from him with no remuneration, thus his reason for now residing with [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] said that he has been anti-Communist since about 1936, and was considered the "number one anti-Communist among [REDACTED]" and because of this, he has been put in jail several times without any explanation.

[REDACTED] said that he expected to return to Cuba in a few days.

EX 109

DATA CONCERNING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] and had [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encl. 1) (RM)

1 - Miami (Info) (RM)

1 - New York (109-112)

HJM:mfw

(4)

ENCLOSURE

AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB JAN 4 1960

SEVEN

AT. INT. SEC.

EXP. PROC.

[REDACTED]
for approximately three months in [REDACTED] but had to quit school because of financial difficulty after [REDACTED] were taken by the Cuban Government. b7D

[REDACTED] said that he is presently residing at [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and that he has never been contacted by any individuals or groups either pro-CASTRO or anti-CASTRO. He said that he wants to return to Cuba, but that he was going to wait and see what [REDACTED] thought about this after he, [REDACTED] had returned to Cuba. b7C
D

DATA CONCERNING THE PAMPHLET

[REDACTED] said that this pamphlet was obtained by him from a friend of his who had worked on [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] "Farmer Associations," which he described as being groups of farmers in a given area, have been formed and that about once a month someone from the "Land Reform Institute" attends the meetings of these groups and gives speeches. According to [REDACTED], these pamphlets are passed out at meetings of the "Farmer Associations." He advised that these are openly distributed to the people in this way, and he pointed out that in the pamphlet itself, on the last page, it reflects that the organization responsible for the printing or publication of the pamphlet is the Commission of Propaganda of the National Committee of the PSP. (PSP is Partido Socialista Popular) (Communist Party of Cuba). b7C
D

[REDACTED] said that they do not bother to distribute the pamphlet to any except the more or less illiterate people because they know that anyone who is educated would realize this was just Communist propaganda. b7C
D

Because the pamphlet is reportedly freely distributed in Cuba and thus the Bureau may have received it or data concerning it previously from Legat, Havana, etc., the NYO is not requesting translation of the enclosed pamphlet and thus will not disseminate the data therein.

UACE, the NYO is contemplating no further action with respect to the above.

(1) ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU

BUFILE 109-12-210
NYFILE 109-112

PAMPHLET ENTITLED, "?QUIEN ES?"

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on this envelope - 100-100000

ENCLOSURE



ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1081

¿QUIEN ES?

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DATE 2/12/05 BY 10209 TAM/

¿EL ENEMIGO PRINCIPAL DE CUBA?
¿EL ENEMIGO DE LA REVOLUCION?
¿EL QUE PUSO A BATISTA?
¿EL QUE LE DIO ARMAS Y BOMBAS?
¿EL QUE MANTENIA "MISIONES"
MILITARES PARA AYUDARLO?
EL QUE AGUDIZO LA DIVISION EN EL
MOVIMIENTO OBRERO?
¿EL QUE PAGABA A MUJAL Y A LOS
MUJALISTAS?
¿EL ENEMIGO DE LA REFORMA
AGRARIA?
¿EL QUE HA QUERIDO IMPEDIR EL
CASTIGO DE LOS CRIMINALES DE
GUERRA?
¿EL QUE TRATA DE DIVIDIR A LOS
REVOLUCIONARIOS?
¿EL QUE ALIENTA, AYUDA Y DIRIGE
LA CONTRARREVOLUCION?
¿EL QUE DIRIGE Y PAGA LA
CAMPAÑA ANTI-COMUNISTA?

YO, EL IMPERIALISMO YANQUI..



Que distribuyo en el territorio cubano folletos como éstos, hechos en la Embajada Americana o en la Base Naval de Caimanera, sin firma ni pie de imprenta... y que tienen por objeto confundir al pueblo cubano, echar a pelear a unos contra otros, sembrar la cizaña para frustrar la Revolución.

MI LEMA ES: DIVIDIR, DIVIDIR.

El folleto de la Embajada yanqui pregunta lo que es un comunista y dice que Ud. no lo sabe.

Pero Ud. sí lo sabe.

Ud. conoce a Mella, Rubén Martínez Villena, Jesús Menéndez, Pequito Rosales, José María Pérez y cientos de otros dirigentes comunistas que cayeron combatiendo por sus ideales y por los derechos de Cuba, del Pueblo y de los Trabajadores. Ud. conoce a cientos de dirigentes comunistas que actúan y viven cerca de Ud.

Es probable que alguien en su familia o en su lugar de trabajo o en su vecindad sea comunista y por eso Ud. sabe.

QUE UN COMUNISTA ES...

un revolucionario, un luchador firme e inquebrantable por los intereses de los trabajadores y el pueblo;

un defensor resuelto de la independencia nacional, de la reforma agraria, del desarrollo económico independiente, del progreso social, de la igualdad racial de la paz y la democracia; un propagandista del socialismo; uno que antepone los intereses colectivos a los intereses personales;

uno que infunde organización, cooperación, disciplina;

uno que lucha por superarse, que estudia y se capacita para servir a la colectividad;

uno que apoya las causas justas;

uno que se niega a entrar en chanchullos ni en combinaciones oscuras, que ni se vende ni se rinde;

uno que tiene principios revolucionarios, marxistas, y los defiende siempre con honestidad y sinceridad.

"CUANDO LOS COMUNISTAS SON ILEGALIZADOS, SIGUEN FUNCIONANDO ILEGALMENTE"...

Así expresa —para "demostrar" que no respetan las Leyes— el folleto "¿CUAL ES EL COMUNISTA?", distribuido por la Embajada Americana.

Sí. Los comunistas, lo mismo en la legalidad que bajo la más encarnizada persecución e ilegalidad, trabajan, desarrollan sus actividades en favor de los trabajadores, del pueblo, de la democracia y la libertad.

¿Qué pretende el imperialismo yanqui?

¿Que los comunistas se queden con los brazos cruzados ante la tiranía y la injusticia?

Machado persiguió a los comunistas, asesinó y torturó a dirigentes y militantes, encarceló a centenares de comunistas... y los comunistas redoblaron su lucha, fortalecieron sus filas, crecieron y con todo el pueblo derrotaron a la tiranía de Machado.

Batista ilegalizó al Partido Socialista Popular, persiguió encarnizadamente a los comunistas. Asesinó a dirigentes y militantes, torturó y encarceló a cientos de socialistas populares. Clausuró "HOY", etc., etc. Pero los comunistas se crecieron ante los brutales ataques, se fortalecieron y engrandecieron. "Carta Semanal" salió ininterrumpidamente cada siete días para orientar a los trabajadores y al pueblo. En todos los lugares donde había un comunista —lo mismo en el trabajo ilegal en los pueblos y ciudades, como en el campo de la lucha armada— había un luchador valiente y abnegado por la unión de todas las fuerzas que se oponían a la tiranía. Los comunistas eran ejemplo de firmeza, de capacidad y patriotismo.

La tiranía batistiana fué barrida por el pueblo.
El imperialismo yanqui puso a Batista, lo mantuvo en el poder.
Le dió armas y bombas para asesinar al pueblo.

Luego el folleto de la Embajada Yanqui hace una serie de preguntas sobre las creencias de los comunistas y las contesta a su manera, con falsedades y mentiras.

He aquí las preguntas y las verdaderas respuestas:

¿Cree en Dios el comunista?

El Partido de los comunistas se basa en el materialismo dialéctico y, por tanto, la mayoría de los comunistas no comulgan con ninguna religión.

Felipe Poey, el gran naturalista cubano del siglo pasado, sin ser comunista, negaba la existencia de cualquier Dios.

Sin embargo, hay quienes creen en Dios y son comunistas, porque la creencia religiosa, mientras no choque con el programa, no es obstáculo para militar en el Partido.

El Partido Socialista Popular ha postulado y defendido siempre la libertad religiosa, el derecho de cada uno a profesar la religión que tenga por conveniente o a no profanar ninguna.

No hay nada irreconciliable entre los partidarios de cualquier religión y los comunistas.

Los comunistas entienden que los trabajadores, los campesinos y todas las mujeres y todos los hombres del pueblo pueden ponerse de acuerdo y luchar juntos por sus reivindicaciones, por la revolución y por las reivindicaciones de la libertad y del progreso, aunque tengan creencias religiosas distintas o carezcan de cualquier religión o creencia religiosa.

Los imperialistas y los explotadores utilizan el tema de la religión y el materialismo sólo para dividir y confundir, para impedir que el pueblo se una y luche contra sus privilegios y su explotación.

¿CREE EL COMUNISTA EN LA FAMILIA?

Si; y la defiende con todas sus fuerzas.

Los imperialistas y los explotadores son los que, con la miseria, el hambre y las guerras que fomentan, destruyen la familia de los pobres y la hacen imposible.

Los grandes ricos llevan una vida de corrupción que acaba con la familia.

El afán de oro, destruye la familia capitalista, pues sus miembros se pelean por la herencia, se consideran enemigos entre sí.

Los imperialistas y sus defensores se presentan de palabra como defensores de la familia, pero sólo para engañar.

Los comunistas, en cambio, cuando luchan contra la miseria, contra la guerra, por mejores viviendas, por empleo para los jóvenes, por escuelas para los niños, por protección para los viejos, están defendiendo la familia.

Lo que si no hacen los comunistas es anteponer los intereses personales o familiares a los intereses revolucionarios, a los intereses de la colectividad y de la acción anti-imperialista o social. Siempre proceden conforme a la justicia, aunque sus intereses personales o familiares resulten perjudicados.

¿CREEN LOS COMUNISTAS EN EL AMOR A LA PATRIA?

Si; y lo fomentan constantemente.

El amor a la patria no es chauvinismo ni se opone a la amistad y colaboración con otros pueblos.

El amor a la patria no lleva ni puede llevar a apoyar o defender los intereses de los grandes magnates, de los latifundistas y demás opresores y explotadores de la patria que usan de la patriotería para encubrir sus fines de explotación y opresión.

Los imperialistas sí son enemigos de nuestras patrias.

Quieren someter todas las patrias ajenas a su dominio y a su explotación para lo cual usan ahora el truco del anti-comunismo.

Condenan, como "nacionalismo extremo" toda lucha patriótica.

Piden a todos los países que "cedan algo de su soberanía" y se la entregan a ellos.

Se meten en todos los países débiles, se inmiscuyen en sus asuntos internos, les imponen tratados unilaterales, les obligan a aceptar bases militares, les piden que ilegalicen y persigan a los comunistas y a todos los anti-imperialistas, les compran las materias primas a precios bajos y les venden productos industriales a precios altos, les imponen planes de hambre y miseria.

¿CREE EL COMUNISTA EN LA LIBERTAD?

Sí, el comunista cree en la libertad para los trabajadores y para el pueblo.

La prensa comunista es una prensa de los trabajadores y del pueblo, una prensa que ataca a los imperialistas y a los capitalistas, una prensa que defiende la revolución, la democracia, la paz y el socialismo.

Bajo el régimen comunista los trabajadores tienen la más amplia y verdadera libertad para reunirse, para hablar, para criticar los defectos, para corregir los errores, impulsan el progreso y el bienestar general.

Los que no tienen libertades allí son los imperialistas, los latifundistas, los explotadores y enemigos del pueblo, cuando los hay.

¿EN QUE CREE EL COMUNISTA?

El comunista cree en la ciencia del marxismo-leninismo.

No cree en la omnipotencia del Estado, sino en la fuerza de las masas, de los trabajadores, de los campesinos y del pueblo, para resolver los problemas.

Cree en la revolución, en la paz y el socialismo.

Cree en la cooperación y odia la explotación, el crimen y el abuso.

Sólo teme a sus propios errores.

Es el hombre más libre porque comprenden la necesidad histórica y trabaja por ella.

¿QUIENES SON LOS COMUNISTAS?

La Embajada Yanqui dice que son desilusionados, crueles, destructores, etc.

Uds. conocen a los comunistas y saben que eso es mentira.

Saben que los comunistas están llenos de fe y de ilusión en el triunfo de sus ideales.

Saben que los comunistas son compañeros en quienes se puede confiar siempre.

Saben que los comunistas son revolucionarios de verdad y hasta el fin.

CHINA, COREA Y GUATEMALA

Tres ejemplos en que la mano imperialista actúa contra el interés nacional de esos países... y que el folletico de la Embajada Yanqui pretende inútilmente presentar al imperialismo como "abanderado de la democracia"

¿QUE PASO EN CHINA?

El imperialismo yanqui dió miles de millones de pesos y armas al gobierno antinacional y corrompido de Chiang-Kai-Shek (el Batista de China) para tratar de evitar la revolución, seguir explotando a China y utilizar los 625 millones de chinos como carne de cañón de sus apetitos de dominación mundial.

Chiang Kai-Shek, como Batista aquí, fué barrido por el pueblo. Las guerrillas, en el curso de los años y de la lucha, se convirtieron en un poderoso ejército nacional y popular de millones de hombres, en Ejército Rebelde Chino.

Hoy China, con la ayuda de la Unión Soviética, ha llevado a cabo la Reforma Agraria, ha emprendido el desarrollo industrial del país y la transformación socialista. Ha dado un paso extraordinario en el campo cultural y es hoy baluarte de la paz mundial.

¿QUE PASO EN COREA?

La invasión de Corea del Norte por el títeres Sing Man-Ree y la provocación yanqui de enviar allí todo su potencial bélico y obligar a los demás países imperialistas y seguidores de su política agresiva a intervenir con hombres y armas, provocó la heroica resistencia de los patriotas coreanos que con la ayuda de los voluntarios chinos, infligieron a los imperialistas una derrota militar y política de primer orden, haciéndoles retirarse de la península.

¿Y GUATEMALA?

Es un caso muy cercano y bien conocido por todos. El imperialismo yanqui en su folletico impreso por la Embajada aún trata de justificar la invasión de Guatemala por tropas mercenarias y la dirección y participación directa de los Estados Unidos.

¡Guatemala era comunista! dicen los yanquis.

Es el mismo argumento que utilizan ahora para preparar el ataque al Gobierno Revolucionario de Cuba.

Para el imperialismo yanqui todos los que luchaban contra Batista eran comunistas. Para el imperialismo yanqui el castigo de los criminales de guerra es una medida comunista.

Para el imperialismo yanqui la rebaja de los alquileres es una rebaja comunista.

Para el imperialismo yanqui, la recuperación de los bienes malversados al pueblo por los personeros de la tiranía batistiana es también una acción comunista.

Para el imperialismo yanqui la rebaja de la tarifa telefónica es una drástica medida comunista.

Para el imperialismo yanqui la reforma arancelaria que proteja el desarrollo de la industria nacional es una conspiración comunista contra los yanquis y una reforma comunista también.

Para el imperialismo yanqui unas fuerzas armadas revolucionarias que no respondan a los administradores de centrales azucareros y dueños de empresas americanas para servirles de verdugos de los obreros, son

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias... comunistas.

Para el imperialismo yanqui la valiente y patriótica actitud de Fidel Castro, Raúl Castro, Che Guevara, Camilo Cienfuegos y demás comandantes y dirigentes del Ejército Rebelde de defender nuestra soberanía, es también una actitud comunista.

Para el imperialismo yanqui permitir el Gobierno Revolucionario el ejercicio de la democracia en nuestro país, de la libertad de expresión, de reunión, etc., sin perseguir las ideas de cada uno, también es una acción comunista.

Para el imperialismo yanqui el modelo y el ejemplo de gobierno es el de Trujillo, o el de Somoza... o el de Franco.

CONTRA EL OBJETIVO DE DIVIDIR, EL PUEBLO LE OPONE LA UNIDAD

Quiere el imperialismo dividirnos, para así frustrar la Revolución. Dividirnos para vencernos divididos.

Desde Fidel Castro hasta el último dirigente del glorioso Ejército Rebelde han dicho que la grande y patriótica tarea de la Revolución requiere la cooperación de todos.

El imperialismo yanqui, los enemigos de la Revolución en nuestro país: los latifundistas, especuladores, representantes del gran comercio importador, los dueños de numerosos y grandes edificios de apartamentos y los sectores ligados a Batista y beneficiados durante la tiranía batistiana, levantan hoy el anti-comunismo como el instrumento principal para la división.

Pretenden, y desesperadamente están trabajando para eso, todos los contrarrevolucionarios, de llevar a cabo una gran campaña anti-comunista, seguida incluso de actos de sabotaje y provocaciones. Planean atentados personales para suprimir físicamente a dirigentes del Ejército Rebelde, del Gobierno Revolucionario y figuras destacadas del movimiento obrero y popular.

El anticomunismo es el arma de la gran conjura contra-revolucionaria para retrotraer a Cuba al odioso régimen tiránico que nuestro pueblo acaba de derrotar.

El anti-comunismo es el arma de todos los tiranos. De Trujillo y Batista. De Franco y Somoza.

Los socialistas populares denunciaremos ante los trabajadores y el pueblo la ingerencia del imperialismo en nuestro país, la conjura contra-revolucionaria, la propaganda contra-revolucionaria e ilegal, sin firma ni pie de imprenta, que hace y distribuye la Embajada Yanqui en Cuba y llama a la más estrecha cooperación de todos los cubanos para defender la Revolución y hacerla avanzar.

2

o todo lo más que usted quiera dar. Mientras el imperialismo y la reacción destinan millones de pesos para propaganda contra la Revolución, contra el pueblo y las leyes revolucionarias, los trabajadores y los campesinos con el esfuerzo personal de sacrificios económicos, ayuda a la propaganda que dice la verdad, que desenmascara al enemigo principal de Cuba, el imperialismo yanqui.

Los centavos que des por este folleto sirve para cubrir su costo y además para editar más propaganda revolucionaria.

COMISION DE PROPAGANDA DEL COMITE NACIONAL DEL P.S.P.

SAC, New York (109-112)

January 21, 1960

Director, FBI (109-12-210)-1081

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
FPM - CUBA

REGISTERED MAIL

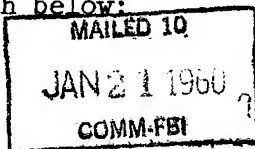
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/02 BY 60309 [signature]

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 12/31/59. Copies of translation are sent to Miami and Havana. Copy of your relet sent to Havana.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained.



Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont ✓ - Miami - Enclosure
 Callahan ✓ - Havana - Enclosures (2)
 DeLoach ✓ - Mr. Donahoe (sent direct with enclosure)
 Malone ✓ - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure (Route through
 McGuire ✓ for review)
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

WHO IS IT?

WHO IS:

THE PRINCIPAL ENEMY OF CUBA?

THE ENEMY OF THE REVOLUTION?

THE ONE WHO PUT BATISTA IN POWER?

THE ONE WHO GAVE HIM ARMS AND BOMBS?

THE ONE WHO MAINTAINED MILITARY MISSIONS TO HELP HIM?

**THE ONE WHO SHARPENED THE DIVISION IN THE LABOR
MOVEMENT?**

THE ONE WHO PAID MUJAL AND HIS FOLLOWERS?

THE ENEMY OF THE AGRARIAN REFORM?

**THE ONE WHO SOUGHT TO HINDER THE PUNISHMENT OF
WAR CRIMINALS?**

THE ONE WHO TRIED TO DIVIDE THE REVOLUTIONARIES?

**THE ONE WHO SUPPORTS, HELPS AND DIRECTS THE
COUNTER-REVOLUTION?**

**THE ONE WHO DIRECTS AND PAYS THE ANTI-COMMUNIST
CAMPAIGN?**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/16/05 BY 60319 [signature]

I am the one, Yankee imperialism.

(Translator's Note: Below this there are the
pictures of two leaflets, one of which says "Which one is
the Communist?" and the other "What is all this about the
cold war".)

TRANSLATED BY:

January 14, 1960

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1081

b7c

Who distributed leaflets such as these on Cuban territory; leaflets printed in the American Embassy or in the Naval Base at Caimanera, without any signature or identifying marks? Their goal is to confuse the Cuban people, to make the Cubans fight one against the other, to sow discord in order to frustrate the Revolution.

MY MOTTO IS: DIVIDE.

The leaflet from the Yankee Embassy asks what a communist is and says that you do not know. But you do know. You know MELIA, RUBEN MARTINEZ VILLENA, JESUS MENENDEZ, PAQUITO ROSALES, JOSE MARIA PEREZ and hundreds of other communist leaders who fell fighting for their ideas and for the rights of Cuba, and for the people and for the workers. You know hundreds of communist leaders who are active and live near you.

It is probable that someone in your family or in your place of work or in your vicinity is a communist and this is why you know.

YOU KNOW THAT A COMMUNIST IS... a revolutionary, a firm and unbreakable fighter for the interest of the workers and the people; the resolved defender of national independence, of the agrarian reform, of independent economic development, of social progress, of racial equality and peace and democracy; a propagandist for socialism; someone who places collective interest before personal interest; someone who inspires organization, cooperation and discipline; someone who fights to better himself, who studies and makes himself ready to serve society; someone who supports just causes; someone who does not get into trouble or shady deals; someone who does not sell himself or surrender; someone who has revolutionary, Marxist principles and always defends them honestly and sincerely.

"WHEN THE COMMUNISTS ARE OUTLAWED, THEY CONTINUE TO FUNCTION ILLEGALLY".

Thus is expressed - in order to "demonstrate" that communists do not respect the law - the main thought in the leaflet "What is a communist?", distributed by the American Embassy.

Yes, communists, both legally and under the most dogged persecution and illegality, work, achieve their activity in favor of the workers, the people, democracy and liberty.

What does Yankee imperialism think?

Does it think that communists stand with their arms folded in the face of tyranny and injustice?

MACHADO persecuted the communists; he assassinated and tortured directors and militants; jailed hundreds of communists ... and the communists doubled their efforts, strengthened their ranks, and together with the people, overthrew the tyranny of MACHADO.

BATISTA outlawed the Popular Socialist Party (PSP, the Communist Party of Cuba), doggedly persecuted the communists. He assassinated directors and militants, tortured and jailed hundreds of popular socialists. He shut down "HOY", etc., etc. But the communists grew in the face of brutal attacks, strengthened themselves and multiplied. The publication "Carta Semanal" (The Weekly Letter) uninterruptedly came out every seven days in order to inform the workers and the people. Wherever there was a communist - both in illegal work in the towns and cities as well as in the field of armed battle - there was a valiant self-denying fighter for the union of all the forces which opposed tyranny. The communists were an example of firmness, ability and patriotism.

The tyranny of BATISTA was swept away by the people.

Yankee imperialism put BATISTA in power, held him in power. Yankee imperialism gave him arms and bombs with which to assassinate the people.

Then, the leaflet from the Yankee Embassy asks a series of questions concerning the beliefs of communists and answers these questions in its own manner with falsehoods and lies.

Here are some of these questions and the true answers:

Does the communist believe in God?

The Party of communists is based on dialectic materialism, and therefore, the majority of communists do not profess any religion.

FELIPE POEY, the great Cuban naturalist of the past century, even though not a communist, denied the existence of any God.

Nevertheless, there are those who believe in God and who still are communists because their religious belief, as long as it does not oppose the program, is no obstacle to being militant in the Party.

The Popular Socialist Party has always claimed and defended freedom of religion, the right of everyone to profess any religion he sees fit and has never profaned any religion.

There is nothing irreconcilable between Party members of any religion, and communists.

Communists believe that workers, farmers and all women and men of the people can agree and fight together for their rights, for the revolution and for the claims of liberty and progress, even though they hold different religious beliefs or lack any religion or religious beliefs.

Imperialists and exploiters use the subject of religion and materialism only to divide and confuse, to hinder the people from uniting and fighting against the privileges and exploitation of these imperialists.

DOES THE COMMUNIST BELIEVE IN THE FAMILY?

Yes; and he defends the family with all his power.

The imperialists and exploiters are the ones who, by means of poverty, hunger and war, destroy the families of the poor and make families impossible.

The very rich lead a life of corruption which destroys the family.

The desire for riches destroys the capitalist family since its members fight over inheritance and consider all members of the family as personal enemies.

The imperialists and their defenders represent themselves as defenders of the family but only do so to deceive.

Communists, on the other hand, are defending the family when they fight against poverty, against war, for better housing, for the employment of youths, for schools for the children, for protection for the old.

What the communists do not do is place their personal interests or family interests before revolutionary interests, before the interests of society and before anti-imperialist or social activities. They always act in conformity with justice even though their personal or family interests are harmed.

DO COMMUNISTS BELIEVE IN LOVE OF COUNTRY?

Yes, and are constantly fomenting this.

Love of country is not chauvinism nor is it opposed to friendship and collaboration with other peoples.

Love of country does not lead, nor cannot lead to the support or defense of the interests of the great magnates, latifundists and other oppressors and exploiters of the nation who use patriotism to cover their goals of exploitation and oppression.

The imperialists are enemies of our country. They seek to subject all foreign nations to their rule and their exploitation for which they are now using the slogan of anti-communism.

They condemn all patriotic struggles as "extreme nationalism".

They ask all countries to "cede a bit of their sovereignty" and to hand it over to them.

They infiltrate into weak countries, get mixed up in these countries' internal affairs, impose unilateral

treaties, oblige them to accept military bases, ask them to outlaw and persecute all communists and all anti-imperialists, buy their raw materials at low prices and sell them manufactured products at high prices, impose upon them hunger and poverty.

DOES THE COMMUNIST BELIEVE IN LIBERTY?

Yes, the communists believe in liberty for the workers and for the people.

The communist press is a press of the workers and of the people, the press which attacks imperialists and capitalists, a press which defends revolution, democracy, peace and socialism.

Under the communist regime the workers have the widest and truest freedom to meet, to speak, to criticize defects, to correct errors, to further progress and a general well-being.

Those who do not have any freedoms here are imperialists, latifundists, exploiters and enemies of the people, when these exist.

WHAT DOES THE COMMUNIST BELIEVE IN?

The communists believe in the science of Marxism-Leninism.

He does not believe in the omnipotence of the state but in the power of the masses of workers, of the farmers and of the people, to solve their problems.

He believes in the revolution, in peace and in socialism.

He believes in cooperation and hates exploitation, crime, and abuses.

He fears only his own errors.

He is the freest man because he understands historic necessity and works for it.

WHO ARE THE COMMUNISTS?

The Yankee Embassy says that communists are

disillusioned, cruel, destructive, etc.

You know the communists and know that this is a lie.

You know that communists are full of faith and imagination in the triumph of their ideas.

You know that communists are comrades in whom you can always trust.

You know that communists are truly revolutionary up to the end.

CHINA, KOREA AND GUATEMALA

There are three examples in which the hand of imperialism has acted against the national interests. The leaflet of the Yankee Embassy vainly tries to represent imperialism as the "Partisan of Democracy".

WHAT HAPPENED IN CHINA?

Yankee imperialism gave thousands of millions of pesos and arms to the anti-national and corrupt government of CHIANG KAI SHEK (the BASTISTA of China) in order to try to stop the revolution, to continue exploiting China and using the 625 million Chinese as cannon fodder for their appetite for world domination.

CHIANG KAI SHEK, just as BATISTA here, was swept away by the people. The guerrillas, in the course of years and in the course of battle, were converted into a powerful and national army of millions of men, into the Chinese Rebel Army.

China, today, with the help of the Soviet Union, has completed its Agrarian Reform, has undertaken the industrial development of the country and its socialist transformation. It has taken a giant step in the cultural field and is today a rampart of world peace.

WHAT HAPPENED IN KOREA?

The invasion of North Korea by the puppet SYNGMAN

RHEE and the Yankee provocation of sending all its war potential there and obliging the other imperialist countries and followers of its aggressive policy to intervene with men and arms, provoked the heroic resistance of the Korean patriots, who, with the help of Chinese volunteers, inflicted a military and political defeat upon the imperialists of the first order, forcing them to withdraw from the peninsula.

AND GUATEMALA

This is a case which is very near and very well known to all. Yankee imperialism, in its leaflet printed by the Embassy, even tries to justify the invasion of Guatemala by mercenary troops and the direct participation of the United States.

Guatemala was communist! - say the Yankees.

This is the same argument which they are now using to prepare the attack upon the Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

For Yankee imperialism, everyone who fought against BATISTA were communists. For Yankee imperialism, the punishment of war criminals is a communist measure.

For Yankee imperialism, the lowering of wages was due to the communists.

For Yankee imperialism, the recovery of the bonds embezzled from the people by the agents of the tyranny of BATISTA is also a communist action.

For Yankee imperialism, the lowering of the telephone prices is a just/communist measure.

For Yankee imperialism, the tariff reform which protects the development of the national industry is a communist conspiracy against the Yankees and a communist reform as well.

For Yankee imperialism, armed revolutionary forces which do not listen to the administrators of sugar plantations and American bosses in order to serve them as hangmen of the workers, are Revolutionary Armed

Forces ... communists.

For Yankee imperialism, the valiant and patriotic activity of FIDEL CASTRO, RAUL CASTRO, CHE GUEVARA, CAMILO CIENTFUEGOS and other commanders and leaders of the Rebel Army for defending our sovereignty is also a communist activity.

For Yankee imperialism, to permit the Revolutionary Government to exercise democracy in our country, the exercise of freedom of speech, of meeting, etc., without persecuting the ideas of everyone is also a communist activity.

For Yankee imperialism the model and example of government is that of TRUJILLO, SOMOZA or FRANCO.

AGAINST THE OBJECTIVE OF DIVIDING, THE PEOPLE SUPPORT UNITY.

Imperialism deems to divide us, so as to frustrate the Revolution; to divide us and conquer us.

From FIDEL CASTRO down to the latest director of the glorious Rebel Army, they have all said that the great patriotic past of the revolution requires the cooperation of us all.

Yankee imperialism, the enemies of the Revolution in our country, the latifundists, speculators, representatives of the great commercial importers, the owners of many and large apartment buildings and those sectors loyal to BATISTA and who reaped benefits from the tyranny of BATISTA, today wield anti-communism for dividing us.

All counter-revolutionaries intend desperately and are working towards instituting a great anti-communist campaign, imputing acts of sabotage and provocation. They are planning attempts upon the directors of the Rebel Army, the Revolutionary Government and outstanding figureheads of the worker and popular movement in order to physically destroy them.

Anti-communism is the weapon of this great counter-revolutionary plot to drag Cuba back to the odious regime which our people have just overthrown.

Anti-communism is the weapon of all tyrants:
TRUJILLO, BATISTA, FRANCO and SOMOZA.

We, the popular socialists, denounce before the workers and the people, the infiltration of imperialism in our country, the counter-revolutionary plot, counter-revolutionary propaganda and illegal propaganda, without any signature or identifying marks, which the Yankee Embassy is producing and distributing in Cuba, and we call upon the most close cooperation of all Cubans in order to defend the Revolution and in order to futher it.

Price: 2 centavos or whatever you wish to give. While imperialism and reaction spend millions of pesos for propaganda against the Revolution, against the people and the Revolutionary laws, the workers and the farmers, with the personal effort of economic sacrifices, are helping the propaganda which tells the truth, which unmasks the main enemy of Cuba, Yankee imperialism.

The centavos which you give for this leaflet will be used to cover its costs and to publish more Revolutionary propaganda.

PROPAGANDA COMMISSION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE P.S.P.

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 1/6/60

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL
MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBAALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISEAttached for the Bureau are 5 copies of a
letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

is

is

b1
b2

(S)

(S)

b1

(S)

3-Bureau (Encls. 5)

2-WFO

(1-105-23168)

HJM:bsb

(5)

DATE: 6/12/05

CLASSIFIED BY 60309 AUC TAT/HAT/HCA

DECLASSIFY ON: 5X3.3(1,6) 6-12-20300

ENCLOSURE
100AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW.
HOW FORW.
BYBIB State, CIA
1/6/60
12/5

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~109-12-210-1082
18 JAN 6 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: *James H. Sale*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

b7c

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~~X~~ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552a

~~(b)(1)~~ (b)(1)

☐ (d)(5)

□ (j)(2)

□ (k)(1)

□ (k)(2)

□ (k)(3)

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□ (k)(5)

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☐ (k)(7)

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- Liaison
1 - [REDACTED]

2688

109-12-210

Date: January 6, 1960
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On January 4, 1960, a source who is in a position to furnish reliable information advised that on January 1, 1960, he received information which originated with another source who reportedly is familiar with the situation in Cuba. The information is as follows:

The employees of a trucking concern in Havana, Cuba, are currently undergoing compulsory military training on Saturdays and Sundays at Camp Libertad together with the employees of "Telema," a Cuban newspaper, and the employees of the local telephone company. Reportedly, the trainees have been told that they are being trained to repel possible attempts to invade Cuba, including attempts from the United States. Allegedly, the trainees who express hatred for the United States are given sabotage training.

Reportedly, the real director of the Cuban agrarian reform program is a Russian who has been given a Spanish name. Our source was also advised that there are Russian technicians in Havana working engaged in erecting missile sites. Reportedly, there are also Russians in Oriente Province who are observing United States naval activity at the Guantanamo Naval Base.

The above is for your information.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - WAG, [REDACTED] (by O-6 Form, same date) (See note pg. 2)

1 - Havana

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - 64-211-210 (Soviet Activities in Cuba)
VEN:bcm (14)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

77-10026-27
64-211-210

1083

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06 JAN 7

**Office of Security
Department of State**

18082

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Director of Army Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

Note: Above data furnished in [redacted] by [redacted]
[redacted], who obtained
the data from [redacted] reportedly
obtained the data from [redacted] and
[redacted] in Cuba.
[redacted]

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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

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SAC, New York (100-78668)

January 6, 1960

Director, FBI (64-30428)

[REDACTED]
REGISTRATION ACT - BRITISH GUIANA - CUBA

b7C

ReBulet of 11/23/59 containing information on
captioned subject received from a confidential source
abroad classified "~~Top Secret~~."

This information may now be incorporated
in future reports providing same is carefully paraphrased
in order to protect a sensitive Bureau source. Such
reports, however, should be classified "~~Top Secret~~."

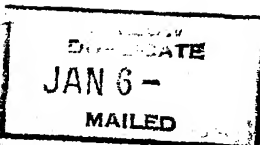
1 - WFO

1 - [REDACTED] 11/22/59
① - 109-12-210 (Cuban Political Activities)

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HNL:sen
(7)Cuba

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DATE 10/15/95 BY 60309 AUC TAY/MCT/ty



109-12-210-

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

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☐ (j)(2)

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☐ (b)(7)(C)

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☐ (b)(7)(D)

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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UPI - 27

(CUBA)

HAVANA--PRISON DOORS SWING OPEN TODAY FOR 1,200 CUBAN CRIMINALS GRANTED A BLANKET PARDON IN OBSERVANCE OF EPIPHANY -- THE DAY WHEN LATIN AMERICANS TRADITIONALLY EXCHANGE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NO POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE INCLUDED AMONG THOSE TO BE RELEASED.

OTHER OBSERVANCES OF THE DAY INCLUDED THE SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTRY'S PRESENTATION TO POOR CHILDREN OF THOUSANDS OF TOYS BOUGHT BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT 16 PERSONS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO ON CHARGES OF MAKING FLAGS FOR THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT "WHITE ROSE" SOCIETY.

1/6--GE947A

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/05 BY 60309

109-12-210-K

NOT RECORDED
117 JAN 13 1960

109.2-2.

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Section 552a

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1) |
| <u>National Security Act</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2) |
| <u>of 1947 and the CIA</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3) |
| <u>Act of 1949</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4) |
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109-12-210-1087
pg. 1, 5



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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-HQ-12-214-1487, page 1

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109-HQ-12-210-1087, pages 2, 3, and 4

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109-HQ-12-210-1087, page 5

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109-HQ-12-210-1087, page 6

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NY 109-112

It will be noted that [REDACTED] explained that she came to the FBI at the direction of [REDACTED]. He told her that he had heard the FBI was concentrating on the Cuban situation and may arrest people connected with it. She stated that she wanted to tell her story before she would be arrested. It was pointed out to [REDACTED] that there is no truth in this story. b7C

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau as a matter of possible interest. It is not being set forth in form suitable for dissemination since it evolves around the personal escapades of [REDACTED] and does not reflect the position of the Cuban Government. No consideration is being given to developing [REDACTED] as a PSI at this time in that she does not have present contacts in Cuba and does not plan to return to that country; however, any information furnished by her in the future will be regarded and if it is of interest to the Bureau, the Bureau will be advised. b7C

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 1/7/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Attached are 14 copies of memoranda setting forth information furnished by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is in daily contact with Cuba and is widely known to Cubans in the United States. He is also in frequent contact with the Dominican Republic inasmuch as [REDACTED] for Generalissimo RAFAEL TRUJILLO who controls a large portion of that country's sugar through his "Haina Corporation". *Xu*

[REDACTED] advised that he is personally acquainted with [REDACTED] who is closely associated with TRUJILLO. He stated that it was [REDACTED] who attempted to negotiate additional loans for TRUJILLO with the First National Bank of Boston, New York City, and the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City. *Xu*

[REDACTED] advised that his source of information with respect to the death of NARANJO and the Communist indoctrination courses being taught in Cuba is [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]. He stated that [REDACTED] received the information from a close relative who holds the [REDACTED] in the Cuban Revolutionary Army. *Xu*

- ③ - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 11) *AM*
 (1 - 100-237194) (DOMINICAN ACTIVITIES)
 1 - Miami (INF.) *AM*
 1 - New York (105-19362) (DOMINICAN ACTIVITIES)
 1 - New York [REDACTED] *Xu*
 1 - New York (109-112)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP (DATE 8/4/81)

JJC:erd
 (7)

REC-33 109-12-210-1089

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

13 JAN 11 1960

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 BY F.E. 3/8/00

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Auto copy
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 109-112

It will be noted that New York has been receiving information from [REDACTED] which he feels may be of interest to the Bureau, and is considering developing him as a potential security informant. b7C
D
X u

The memoranda is being submitted as a matter of possible interest to the Bureau and Miami, and any additional information furnished by [REDACTED] will be furnished to the Bureau and Miami if deemed advisable. b7C
D
X u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 7, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

On December 24, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo appears to be experiencing financial difficulty or attempting to gather a large sum of money. [REDACTED] advised that Trujillo recently attempted to borrow money from the First National Bank of Boston, New York City, and the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City. He stated that both banks refused to make loans to Trujillo because Trujillo presently has loans outstanding with the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City (believed to be in amount of \$5,000,000.00) and from the Bank of Nova Scotia, New York City. b2
b7D

[REDACTED] advised that Trujillo sold his 1960 sugar quota during November and December of 1959 at a price considerable below that which he could expect to receive if he had waited until the summer of 1960. b2
b7D

[REDACTED] went on to state that [REDACTED] has been relieved as Trujillo's [REDACTED]. As [REDACTED] Trujillo's "Haina Corporation" which handled the sale of Trujillo's sugar (about two thirds of the total Dominican Republic output), as well as other business enterprises owned by Trujillo. The position of [REDACTED] has gone to [REDACTED] who had fallen in disgrace with the Trujillo Government when it was learned that [REDACTED] has been very close to Trujillo and the change is viewed with interest by persons doing business with Trujillo, although the significance of the change is not yet known. b2
b7C
D

DECLASSIFIED BY 10309 auc TMY/mst/ty
ON 10/12/05

CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED]
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW [REDACTED]
8-4-81

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ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1089

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

█████ went on to state that he received information that Commander (First Name Unknown) Naranjo of the Cuban Revolutionary Army had been killed. He stated that Naranjo was a close personal friend of Camilo Cienfuegos, former Cuban Army Commander who recently disappeared. █████ advised that the Cuban Government has stated that Naranjo's death was an accident. *Xu*

b2
b7D

█████ stated that he has also learned that Communist indoctrination courses are being taught at La Cubana Army Fortress and at an army camp near Santiago, de Cuba. *Xu*

b2
b7D

On December 28, 1959, █████ advised that New York City banks, as of that date, are estimating the Cuban dollar reserve to be between zero and \$20,000,000.00. *Xu*

b2
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is a loan to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 7, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

Reference is made to the attached memoranda, dated and captioned as above.

██████████ mentioned in the memoranda is a source with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability. b2 b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is a loan to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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3
ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1089

F B I

Date: 1/7/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Attached hereto for the Bureau are five copies, and for Miami one copy for info, of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, along with equal number of evaluation memoranda.

The information contained therein was furnished to SAs _____ and _____, by _____,

The attached memorandum is classified confidential as information contained therein might tend to identify an informant of possible continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Encls.5)
1-Miami (Info) (RM) (Encl.1)
2-WFO
(1-_____
RBK:mam
(6)

REC-38

109-12-210-1090

AIRTEL

12 JAN 11 1960

1cc: Rth. State, CIA, C2, ONI, (Vigilance) OSI
 (encl. 1) (encl. 1)
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 FORM 1/1/60
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C C - Wick

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

62 JAN 14 1960



CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 7, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On January 5, 1960, a confidential informant advised he had obtained from persons who very recently returned from Cuba information to the effect that the "poor class" in Cuba is apparently still behind Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, as evidenced by the statement generally attributed to persons from that class, "if this is communism, then I am a communist." He stated, however, that the "middle and upper classes" are becoming unanimously opposed to Castro because of the economic difficulties they are experiencing. The informant said it is his understanding that Cuba has, since October, 1959, ceased almost entirely the importing of goods from the United States, and the merchants who depended on such imports are rapidly going out of business. He said if a businessman reaches the point where he can no longer pay his employees, then the Government takes over his business.

The informant also advised that it is now rumored in Cuba that the Cuban Government is preparing an urban reform plan to supplement its agrarian reform and it is also rumored that Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos will soon be replaced because of his opposition to this plan. He said this plan reportedly includes regulations limiting to one, the number of houses a person can own and calling for the confiscation of additional houses along with the confiscation of houses not being utilized by owners who are residing out of the country. The informant said the plan also reportedly limits the amount of money a landlord can keep from rental of multiple unit dwelling places, and rents over and above that amount will go to the Government.

The informant advised that from what he has gathered, the "middle and upper classes" in Cuba, although very anti - Castro, are not thinking along the lines of action

109-12 - 210-1090

CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Washington 25, D. C.

January 7, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

The informant utilized in the memorandum, dated
and captioned as above, has furnished reliable information
in the past.

109-12-210-1090

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

Publication

Re: "Cuba, Un Año Después" (Cuba, One Year Later),
by FRANCISCO CHAO HERNANDEZ, Mexico D. F., December 1959.

The author begins by drawing a parallel between the geographical position of Cuba with respect to the United States and the similar positions of countries like England and Japan, which are both islands near the continents they wished to influence. He states that Cuba was a logical choice for a base from which to flood the United States with propaganda.

He goes on to state that the Cubans are being brainwashed of all their former dignity and friendliness and are being contaminated by the filth of the revolutionaries.

The author sees the imprint of MAO TSE-TUNG everywhere in the Cuban revolution. In March of 1959, MAO received the leaders of the Latin American Communist Parties in Peking. From this meeting emerged a very significant report in which MAO expressed enthusiasm for the rising patriotism in several Latin American countries and in which he praised the people of Cuba for their recent victory over the "pro-American government" they had to endure. From this and other facts, the author declares that the revolution in Cuba was not an isolated fact, but just one stage in a plot against our hemisphere in which the Chinese Communist Party has a hand.

LUIS GONZALEZ, who went to Peking with the delegates of the Communist Parties of Latin America, declared upon his return that MAO told him that, "the Cuban revolution destroys the myth that the Yankees are invincible." FIDEL CASTRO himself has repeated this in Havana. As in China, the rebels took the farmland and won over the peasants first, before trying to capture the large cities.

The author quotes several passages concerning the revolution contained in MAO's conclusions which were formulated on November 6, 1958, in the Central Committee of the Party and invites their comparison with the many lengthy speeches of FIDEL CASTRO. He accuses this latter of gross deceit and treacherous methods, by means of which he was able to brainwash and win over the Cuban people, only to betray their trust and aspirations.

SUMMARIZED BY:

January 7, 1960

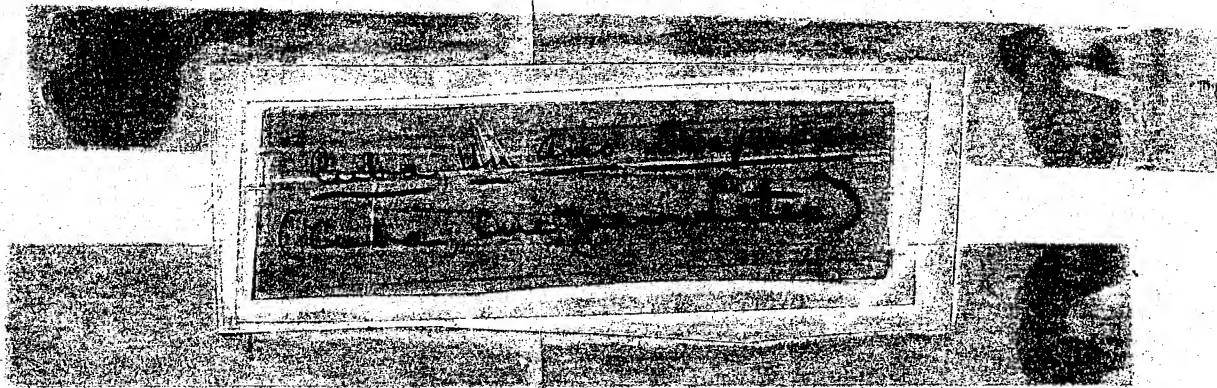
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The author concludes with the following thoughts:
Now, one year after his victory, CASTRO still hasn't consolidated his position in Cuba. The people have been disillusioned. The Cuban Army is divided; the communists, more aggressive; the atmosphere, less fit for civilized living. However, hope for the rescue of the country still seems far off.

The policy of the United States in all this is incomprehensible and disconcerting. Due to America's appeasement policy, half the world is suffering under communist oppression. History will record that the United States tolerated and supported FIDEL before, during and after the revolution, knowing full well that this meant the destruction of Cuba and the advance of Asiatic communism on the continent.

If America won't help us, perhaps Latin America, more conscious of its responsibilities, will.



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ENCLOSURE



ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1091

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Enero
1
1959



UN AÑO DESPUES

POR:
FRANCISCO CHAO HERMIDA

Enero
1
1960



Un Año Después

Por

FRANCISCO CHAO HERMIDA



MEXICO, D. F.
DICIEMBRE 1959.

nueva esperanza, pero sólo por algún tiempo. Ahora se encuentra nuevamente preso en los vientos de la oscuridad que intentan destruir sentimientos de su nación: su humanidad, docilidad, tolerancia y amor al saber. Los cuatrocientos millones de chinos están reducidos a cuerpos sin pasiones al servicio de una dictadura, pues han cambiado su humanidad por el derecho a comer".

(Tomado de "La Gran Paz", de Raja Hutheesing, S. A. Editorial Bell, Buenos Aires).

¿POR QUE CUBA?

Las tentativas asiáticas de asalto a Occidente no constituyen una novedad. Pero no vamos a hacer aquí el relato pormenorizado de esta acción intermitente porque requeriríamos un espacio que debemos consagrar a la cuestión cubana, aunque si vamos a detenernos un poco en los antecedentes del presente desafío, pues la propaganda comunista se las ha agenciado para distorsionar la verdad y encubrir lo que hay detrás de falso redentorismo con que engaña a los incautos.

Es aventurado admitir que la cuestión social abona la lucha que actualmente contempla el Mundo. Cuando mucho ella puede ser el pretexto —y en realidad lo es— para fomentar la disolución de los pueblos de Occidente y facilitar a los instrumentos del imperialismo asiático la conquista de nuestro Hemisferio. Entre un agente comunista de 1959 y un revolucionario ruso de 1917 median abismos insalvables.

Uno de los hechos más polémicos dentro del Partido Comunista Ruso, y de todos los cónclaves revolucionarios internacionales, está representado por la ascensión de Stalin al poder a la muerte de Lenin. Hasta Trotzky, en un intento final por regresar a la revolución clásica, trató de demostrar que Stalin era la figura menos indicada para esa sustitución, y que el propio Lenin así lo había comprendido desde mucho antes de su deceso. Es incomprensible cómo el fundador de la IV Internacional no sintió crecer la hierba bajo sus pies, pues para el Kremlin la personalidad del sustituto era adjetiva. Lo importante era garantizar que el control del Partido, donde quiera que existiese una de sus seccionales, estuviera en manos de agentes dóciles a la conquista asiática y para ello Stalin era el tipo idóneo.

A fines del siglo pasado se desarrolló la doctrina paneslava. Uno de sus teóricos, Danilewsky, formuló los objetivos de una acción que dejaría al Mundo Occidental a merced de la Rusia Asiática. Si se repasan minuciosamente los textos de Danilewsky, y se contrastan con

las maniobras de Stalin, se verá que éste siguió al pie de la letra las instrucciones de aquél.

No por casualidad el dictador rojo asumió la enorme responsabilidad histórica de liquidar a la vieja guardia revolucionaria y sustituirla por un comisariato joven y decididamente aspirante a la gloria y al poder. Mucho se ha escrito sobre las purgas de Moscú, sobre el implacable exterminio de los héroes de la Revolución y aun sobre los brutales genocidios cometidos con los armenios y con la alta oficialidad del Ejército Polaco. Pero se ha escrito en un tono en que la compasión por las víctimas perturba el análisis frío de la cuestión. No hay que suponer que el zar rojo matase por el placer de matar, sino que lo hacía por cálculo, en función de instrumento de alguna fuerza superior a él. A los revolucionarios los exterminó porque le urgía acabar con el complejo redentorista del comunismo primitivo; a los armenios los acabó para complacer a las tribus mongólicas; a los polacos porque éstos constituían un valladar para la penetración asiática en Occidente. Por idéntica razón Stalin demandó en Yalta, en presencia de Roosevelt y de Churchill, con notable escándalo del último y gran ingenuidad del primero según cuenta el hijo de éste, las cabezas de no menos de cincuenta mil alemanes de las clases dirigentes. Todo un plan, como se puede suponer.

No todo podía ser perfecto en la obra de Stalin. El poder corrompe, y el poder absoluto corrompe absolutamente, como afirmara Lord Acton. Stalin no fue una excepción a esta regla. Su política cínica, sus virajes, ese irritante tejer y destejer de que hicieron gala los Partidos Comunistas de la preguerra, gastaron el aparato de la conspiración rojoasiática y comenzaron a aconsejar un cambio en los mandos.

La oportunidad de sustituir los métodos stalinistas —no por ineficaces, sino por anacrónicos— sin provocar escisiones y cismas en el Partido se presentó a la muerte del Dictador. Obsérvese cómo a raíz de este acontecimiento el Partido Comunista fue de purga en purga para escaparse de las manos de Malenkov y Beria y caer en las de Nikita Khrushchev, dignó émulo de sus dos grandes predecesores, Lenin y Stalin. El Vigésimo Congreso del Partido Comunista Ruso, donde se tomaron los acuerdos de desestalinización, constituye el punto de partida de esta nueva asunción del Comunismo. Allí se fijaron las bases para la acción solapada que actualmente se deja sentir en todo su rigor. Uno de los acuerdos más importantes fue no ir en modo alguno al ataque frontal contra Occidente, sino proceder por acciones de retaguardia. De acuerdo con esta nueva línea se evadían incidentes como el de Corea y empresas descabelladas como la de Guatemala.

En lo concerniente a la América se desenterró una vieja teoría geopolítica denominada del "bastión continental". Según ésta las islas situadas frente a plataformas continentales acaban acometiendo con-

tra el Continente y fijando en él su impronta de conquista. Las escuelas geopolíticas citan como ejemplos a Gran Bretaña frente a Europa, y al Japón frente a Asia. Dentro de este cuadro faltaba ubicar a Cuba, cuya situación geopolítica se corresponde con la de los países citados.

Se objetará que resultaría hilarante pretender que Cuba se yerga ahora mismo en factor militar digno de tenerse en cuenta para asaltar a Estados Unidos. Sería hilarante para la simpleza de quienes siguen pensando en términos de guerra convencional con adversarios hostilizándose frente a frente y masas de aviones bombardeando los centros industriales y las concentraciones de fuerzas en la retaguardia. Los autores de "Protracted Conflict" exponen las tácticas diversas del ataque insensible del comunismo. Este ataque no consiste en operaciones bélicas, sino en acciones de penetración por la retaguardia. Y para esto sí sirve Cuba por su posición geográfica, lo que explica por qué se le tomó como asiento y base del Comunismo en Hispanoamérica. Y en prenda de que la "teoría del bastión continental" es acertada vamos viendo cómo después de la asonada comunista en nuestra ensangrentada patria toda la América se convierte en un hervidero y los partidos locales se aprestan a socavar el prestigio, primero, y la fortaleza después, de los Estados Unidos con vistas a asaltar el golpe final que los deje a merced de los asiáticos.

Establecido el porqué de la selección de Cuba para el plan de agresión contra América, nos ocuparemos de un profundo cambio observado en las tácticas comunistas sin perjuicio de desarrollar la cuestión más ampliamente después. Como se recordará, durante el gobierno de Arbenz, en Guatemala, la asociación de éste con los partidos comunistas europeos fue notoria. Al caer el régimen se comprobó, no sólo que se había incurrido allí en numerosos errores, sino que la huella de la penetración se borraba totalmente. Dentro de la estrategia roja, tan ducha en el arte de extraer lecciones de todas sus experiencias, aquello aconsejó confiar la presente etapa al Partido Comunista Chino, que guarda mayor similitud por su agrarismo con los movimientos revolucionarios nuestros que el comunismo europeo, cuyos agentes están un tanto desvinculados de las necesidades tácticas dentro de países de la periferia.

No presumo de hacer una revelación con esto. Los propios fidelistas se han encargado de divulgar sus vinculaciones con el Partido Comunista Chino y mantienen misiones permanentes en China, en tanto que representaciones chinas radican, también de manera permanente, en Cuba. Por lo demás, no es la primera vez que el pensamiento chino influye de manera decisiva en el pensamiento revolucionario latinoamericano. El Aprismo, por ejemplo, estaba hondamente penetrado por las doctrinas del Kuomintang, lo cual, si la memoria no me es infiel, lo admite el propio Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, en algunas de sus obras.

BAJO EL TELON DE MUGRE

Es preciso haber vivido en Cuba durante los primeros meses posteriores al triunfo de la revolución para darse una idea de lo que allí ocurrió. El cubano es un individuo pulcro, que se jacta de vestir bien y de su aseo personal. Las barbas venerables, que aún se ven por algunos países del Continente y de Europa y Asia, habían sido abolidas por nosotros y se recordaban sólo como atributos de los próceres. El clima, por su parte, no favorece el culto de esas frondosidades.

Pues bien. Un día llegaron en triunfo los barbudos, mugrientos, hediondos. Era cosa de ver cómo alternaban con ellos las más atildadas señoritas, y cómo los triunfadores disfrutaban de los lugares más exclusivos exhibiéndose con gentes que cuarenta y ocho horas antes hubieran pagado porque no se les aproximara ese indigente típico que es el "Caballero de París". Desde entonces se puso de moda la suciedad y el hábito de no asearse se convirtió en timbre de legítimo orgullo revolucionario. Dejarse crecer la barba, no bañarse, eran maneras de identificarse con la revolución. Comenzaba así un lavado de cerebro que transformaría radicalmente el alma y la mentalidad de Cuba.

Al mugre corporal se añadió pronto el mugre del pensamiento. Nuestros procesos mentales fueron modificados. El líder, olímpico, suficiente, orgulloso, comenzó a hablar de reflejos condicionados y a formular largas declaraciones en claro lenguaje comunista. El país, asombrado, creía haber descubierto a un profeta. De la noche a la mañana habíamos caído en manos del Comunismo Internacional.

Si a cualquier cubano normal, en tiempos normales, le hubieran propuesto albergar en su hogar, al calor de su familia, al lado de su esposa, de su hermana o de su hija, a un campesino desconocido, a un indigente desarrapado, o a un simple extraño cualquiera, seguramente hubiera rechazado la proposición con cortesía, pero con firmeza. Y es que para ese cubano normal, en cualquier época de normalidad, la santidad del hogar y de la familia estaban por encima de todas las cosas. Actualmente, perturbado el país por la revolución, hasta Jorge Mañach, el aristocrático filósofo de Cuba contemporánea, abrió las puertas de su domicilio a un grupo de desconocidos para cumplir la consigna del 26 de Julio. Era de buen tono hacerlo.

Hace años, muchos ya, cuando la generación que hoy manda en Cuba se incubaba aún, el pueblo español fue víctima de una plaga similar. España tenía su República ejemplar, digna, progresista, culta. Pero esto no convenía al Comunismo. Había que destruir a la nación que civilizó continentes, someterla a la peor humillación, arrebatárle su catolicidad y sumirla en la abyección. Para lograrlo, el Partido Comunista Español, controlado por rusos, checos, alemanes, italianos, etc., concibió una sangrienta patraña. Creó las milicias femeninas. Invocando la tradición heroica de la Península, cuyas mu-

para se lanzaran con las armas en la mano al rescate de la independencia hollada por el invasor, se dio a la tarea de formar los batallones de mujeres y para simbolizarlas se buscó a una prostituta vulgar, contradicción patente de su sexo y de la nobleza que le es inherente: Doctores Ibarruri, la Pasionaria. Pasando por encima de todo escrúpulo, y haciendo tabla rasa de todo valor moral, el Partido idolizó a aquella existencia, presentándola como ejemplo de la mujer española. Poco antes de que la República sucumbiese aplastada por el Fascismo y la traición roja, la Pasionaria declaró que tenía una legión de hijos y que su mayor orgullo consistía en no saber quién era el padre de cada uno de ellos.

Como la española, la mujer cubana es, principalmente, mujer de hogar. Halagada por el galanteo, hermosa, sensual, era cuestión de honor para el cubano venerarla en su cabal femineidad. Hija de un país rico, donde se ganaban buenos salarios y la vida decursaba sin grandes complicaciones, cuidaba esmeradamente de su elegancia, y hasta la más humilde jovencita se jactaba de atraer a su paso todas las miradas. Jovial, risueña, alegre, irrevocablemente honesta, había conquistado un lugar de honor entre las bellas elegantes de todo el Mundo. Hoy esto ha cambiado. Como en España, le han entregado un uniforme y un fusil y han formado con ella una milicia. Para simbolizarla: Pastorita Núñez y Violeta Casal, cuyas personalidades equívocas renunció a analizar.

Fueron aún más lejos que los comunistas españoles. No se detuvieron en la mujer y llegaron hasta los niños. Comenzaron por hacerlos coparticipes de sus crímenes haciéndoles contemplar espectáculos de circo romano, como diría el Comandante Sosa Blanco frente a aquel tribunal que irremisiblemente lo condenaba a muerte de antemano. Los llevaron como testigos a los juicios y los hicieron formular acusaciones y deponer testimonios que seguramente están fuera de la capacidad de razonamiento de los menores.

Fue aquel un proceso penoso. Si eran ciertas las culpas de los militares sancionados al fusilamiento, los fidelistas contaban con elementos de cargo suficientes sin necesidad de apelar a aquellas pruebas testimoniales en que se veía a los niños vacilar, sometidos sabe Dios a cuántas extrañas presiones.

No sería todo, empero. Pronto a esos niños se les darian uniformes y armas. Se les había enseñado ya que la vida humana carecía de valor. En seguida se les aleccionaría en el arte de acabarla. Se les formó en milicias y se les dio fusiles y granadas con el aplauso de Manolo Alonso y de Guido García Inclán, dos periodistas hipócritas y llorones, que habían pasado la vida demandando que se dejara de regalar juguetes bélicos a los niños por Navidad y Reyes. Se les aconsejó la vileza de denunciar a sus mayores, pues se quiere educar a nuestros niños en la soplonería y la confidencia, induciéndolos a delatar a sus padres, a sus hermanos, a todos aquellos sobre quienes caiga el estig-

ma de contrarrevolucionarios. Y como tampoco les bastan los niños, comienzan a trabajar la ancianidad. Hace sólo unos días la prensa recogió como información habitual la espeluznante noticia de que un ancianito había balaceado a su nieto, menor de edad, porque éste conspiraba contra el gobierno revolucionario.

Tradiciones... ¿para qué? Las ocasiones hogareñas, como las efemerides patrias, han quedado a merced de los funcionarios de la revolución. La comunista Vicentina Antuña, dispuso que la Navidad se celebre sin arbolitos, sin turrone, sin todo eso que recuerda la tradición cristiana. Para justificarlo dicen que necesitan ahorrar esas divisas, pero en 1958, cuando todavía no eran gobierno, los fidelistas amenazaron con ametrallar las casas que exhibieran arbolitos navideños.

¿Qué cubano renunció jamás a una amistad? Por encima de toda diferencia política, de prejuicios de raza, de religión o sociales, estaba siempre la amistad. La palabra amigo tenía especiales resonancias en el labio del criollo, campechano y puro. Un día, el 13 de marzo de 1957, la capital se estremeció bajo el impacto de feroz balacera. Un grupo de jóvenes revolucionarios decididos a jugarse el todo por el todo, asaltó el palacio presidencial con el propósito de matar a Batista. Se desataron las pasiones y corrió la sangre cubana. La policía de Batista señaló como figura principal de aquel movimiento a Calixto Sánchez White, Secretario General de la Federación Aérea Nacional. Se inició la persecución a Calixto y éste buscó refugio en Facundo Pomar y Eusebio Mujal, ambos dirigentes del movimiento obrero. Eran sus amigos, aunque Calixto militaba en las filas de la insurrección. Se había atentado contra el Presidente de la República; pero tanto Facundo como Mujal acudieron en auxilio del perseguido. Plantearon el asunto a Batista, que era amigo de Facundo y de Mujal. Por este simple motivo, porque el dictador era amigo de los líderes sindicales, y éstos a su vez amigos de Calixto Sánchez, el perseguido pudo salir del país a la luz del día por el aeropuerto de Rancho Boyeros.

Interesarse actualmente por un amigo preso es declararse militante de la proscrita "Liga de la Toalla", organización ilícita existente sólo en las mentes alucinadas de los fidelistas. El hermano del Ministro de Obras Públicas era amigo de Fidel y un día apareció en el despacho del jefe de la policía con un balazo en la cabeza. El comandante Félix Pera, miembro del Ejército Rebelde y amigo de Fidel, apareció con un balazo en la cabeza después de que presidió el tribunal que absolvió a los aviadores del antiguo Ejército. El comandante Pedro Luis Díaz Lanz, miembro del 26 de Julio, y amigo de Fidel y de Raúl, fue acusado de traidor y perseguido sañudamente hasta que pudo escapar del país. El doctor Manuel Urrutia Lleó, Presidente de la República y amigo de Fidel, fue vituperado públicamente por éste y despojado de su cargo y de sus méritos revolucionarios. El comandante Hubert Matos, miem-

bro del 26 de Julio y amigo de Fidel, fue acusado de traidor y encarado en los sombríos calabozos de La Cabaña. En otros tiempos, cuando en Cuba rendíamos culto a la amistad, esos hombres hubieran merecido distinto destino. En Cuba rojofidelistas no es así; allí ha desaparecido el concepto de la amistad.

Todo cuanto es pulcro y sano está proscrito. Al Caudillo y sus acólitos les estorba la limpieza, tanto del cuerpo como del espíritu. Educados licenciosamente —el drogadicto, es jefe de la policía; el matón, juez; el ladrón, jefe del ejército—, no conciben la piedad ni las virtudes cristianas. Mentirosos, incultos, traidores —téngase presente que el famoso grupo represivo del Coronel Ventura estaba integrado por antiguos miembros del 26 de Julio— les resulta chocante todo cuanto representa lo contrario.

Nacieron en el mugre, se educaron en el mugre, vivieron entre mugre, nos sumieron en el mugre. Cuba vive hoy bajo el telón de mugre.

LA SOMERA DE MAO

Nos sumieron en el mugre y éste alcanzó los espíritus, encenagó las pasiones y aniquiló la facultad de razonar. Confieso con toda lealtad que era difícil sustraerse a la cautivadora presencia de las huestes triunfadoras. Aquella sencillez, aquellas demostraciones de fervor católico, aquellas poses con que los barbudos se exhibían ante las cámaras de televisión, todo aquel entramado tramposo podía más que cualquier intento racional de convencer a las gentes de la peligrosidad implicada en los hechos que estaban produciéndose. El poder aniquilante de la propaganda masiva, el tremendo impacto de la televisión como factor persuasivo e instrumento de agitación política, comenzaban a producir sus trágicos frutos. La nación se hundía en la admiración silenciosa; millones de corazones, latiendo al compás de la música que marcaban las batutas de los nuevos dirigentes, se enhebraban en la expectación y la angustia. La dictadura sobre el pensamiento protagonizaba el primer episodio de una infinita serie de alucinantes pesadillas.

Apelaron al sentimentalismo popular y obtuvieron éxito rotundo. Las masas, aletargadas, se creían representadas por aquellos hombres, y no percibían detrás de ellos la sombra fatídica de Mao Tse-tung, cuyos agentes habían aleccionado a Fidel Castro y sus camaradas de la Alta Dirección del 26 de Julio, el más formidable aparato de acción comunista conocido en la América y, probablemente, en el mundo, con la excepción de Rusia. Quiero dar fe del extraordinario acierto con que Nikita Khrushchev fijó los nuevos lineamientos del Partido. El caso cubano ofrece copiosas pruebas de que el asalto ideológico por la retaguardia constituye la técnica idónea para la penetración en Occidente. Ninguno de los hombres del elenco fidelista era conocido

como militante del Partido Comunista. Figuras inéditas hasta aquella fecha, se estrenaban en la vida pública como libertadores del país; pero en realidad llevaban sus credenciales rojas en los bolsillos interiores de los mamelucos verdeolivos. Personalmente advertí a antiguos compañeros y amigos muy estimados que militaban en el 26 de Julio, pero francamente anticomunistas, de la taimada maniobra en cuyo rejuego estaban siendo incluidos y utilizados. No me creyeron. En su euforia por el triunfo pensaron que hablaba por mí el pasado moribundo y tranquilamente me aconsejaron que marchara al extranjero, para que a mi regreso estuviera en condiciones de asimilarme a la situación revolucionaria. Hoy, exilado por la persecución rojofidelista, cuento en mi correspondencia vivos testimonios de esos amigos que reconocen cómo me asistía la razón al principio y se excusan por no haber querido comprender a tiempo.

En los últimos días del mes de enero el Partido Comunista Cubano envió a Moscú al camarada Severo Aguirre. Días después iría también Juan Marinello, del Partido Socialista Popular (ala stalinista), pero la visita de éste, no obstante que fue la que provocó gran repulsa popular, careció del significado que tuvo la del primero. Este agente de la conspiración roja tuvo a su cargo el informe de la revolución cubana ante el Comité Central del Vigésimo Primer Congreso del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética. El discurso, breve y aplaudido, fue una confesión paladina de la intervención roja en el movimiento fidelista. De ese informe copiamos el siguiente párrafo:

“¿Qué prueban los acontecimientos de Cuba? Los acontecimientos de Cuba, como los de Venezuela, han destruido aquellos argumentos que intentaban probar que, por la proximidad de los Estados Unidos, una batalla exitosa es imposible en los países latinoamericanos. Cuando el pueblo entero se levanta en lucha armada y toma el poder en sus manos, la victoria está asegurada”.

Claro que este solo párrafo está lleno de afirmaciones mentirosas. En ningún momento el pueblo entero tomó las armas en sus manos bajo las banderas del fidelismo. El propio Fidel Castro, durante los días subsiguientes a su triunfo, se encargó de dar a conocer que la hueste que lo seguía era escasísima. La contradicción existente entre lo dicho por Severo Aguirre y lo declarado por Fidel se explica por lo siguiente:

Mientras Aguirre hablaba en Moscú con vistas a un informe que sería conocido por todos los Partidos Comunistas del mundo, Fidel lo hacía para un pueblo ya bajo control y al cual había que inocular hondos complejos de culpa de manera que cada ciudadano se sintiera cómplice de las enormes atrocidades que se imputaban al régimen que acababa de ser derrotado. La inoculación de complejos es una fase de esa técnica que se conoce con el nombre de “lavado de cerebro” y de la cual nos ocuparemos con mayor amplitud más adelante.

Poco después, en marzo de este mismo año de 1959, se producía

en Pekín, China Roja, un interesantísimo acontecimiento. Mao Tse-tung recibía personalmente a los líderes de los Partidos Comunistas Latinoamericanos. Entre los asistentes a la reunión figuraban: Luis Corvalán, Secretario General del Partido Comunista de Chile; Pompeyo Márquez, Pedro Ortega y Alonso Ojeda, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Venezolano; Gilberto Vieira, Secretario General, y Joaquín Moreno, del Partido Comunista de Colombia; Raúl Acosta y Jorge del Prado, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista del Perú; Elías Muñoz, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista del Ecuador; Humberto Ramírez Cárdenas, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Bolivia; Felipe Bezrodnik, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Argentino; Wilfredo Vázquez, del comité provincial de Las Villas del Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba; y delegados de los Partidos Comunistas de Brasil, Paraguay, Costa Rica y Panamá. Por el Partido Comunista Chino estuvieron presentes, además de Mao, Teng Hsiao-ping, Secretario General del Comité Central, y Wang Chia, hsiang, miembro del Secretariado.

Todo un acontecimiento, como se ve.

“El líder Mao Tse-tung —dice el informe oficial— y los representantes de los partidos hermanos intercambiaron opiniones acerca de la situación internacional. Convinieron en que ésta es extraordinariamente favorable a la lucha por la paz, la independencia, la democracia y el progreso social en los pueblos de todos los países. Las fuerzas reaccionarias, encabezadas por el imperialismo norteamericano, se están desintegrando. Las fuerzas revolucionarias y las de la paz y la democracia del campo socialista, encabezadas por la Unión Soviética y todos los pueblos del mundo, avanzan continuamente. Convinieron también en que si todos los países mantienen la unidad, la vigilancia y la lucha, los imperialistas sufrirán una ignominiosa derrota si se lanzan a una guerra de agresión.

“Acerca de la situación en la América Latina —agrega el informe— expresaron unánime satisfacción por el crecimiento sin precedentes de los sentimientos patrióticos en distintos países, lo que prueba que finalmente se liberarán del imperialismo americano y conquistarán su total independencia.

“El líder Mao Tse-tung —subraya el informe— expresó entusiasmo, simpatía, y la decisión de brindar *el mayor apoyo* a todos los países latinoamericanos que se *opongan resueltamente* al imperialismo yanqui, defendiendo la independencia nacional en busca de la democracia y la libertad. Finalmente hizo cálidos elogios del pueblo de Cuba por su reciente victoria sobre el despótico *gobierno pro-norteamericano* que sufría”.

Tanto la cita del evento de Pekín, como la del de Moscú, prueban dos cosas: Primera: la estrategia comunista es una e indivisible: para los planificadores de la conquista mundial no hay en el planeta un solo fenómeno social, un conflicto por pequeño que sea, o una pertur-

bación, que pueda desentenderse de su influencia primero y de su control después. Segunda: que la revolución cubana no fue un hecho aislado, sino un episodio en la estrategia global contra el Continente, y en ella estuvo la mano del Partido Comunista Chino.

Esta intervención chinocomunista no fue caprichosa, sino que obedeció y obedece a un principio táctico, debidamente discutido, analizado y aprobado en todos los conciliábulos rojos. Esta línea fue seguida por los Partidos Comunistas de América del Sur desde que en 1954 se incorporó el Partido Comunista del Brasil, que fue el primero en adoptarla. Como es lógico, también la ha seguido el Partido Comunista en Cuba.

De acuerdo con esta nueva tesis se denuncia el estado colonial y semicolonial de los países de América Latina, y se aconseja la asociación con los grupos burgueses progresistas para obtener la total independencia del imperialismo americano, pues para los comunistas las revoluciones populares en nuestro Continente no se encajan al marco nacional, sino que deben ir dirigidas contra la influencia de Estados Unidos y su función de país dirigente. Aplicando concretamente la tesis al caso cubano, a su regreso de la visita a Mao, el camarada Luis Corvalán declaró en Chile lo siguiente: "Debemos marchar con la burguesía, y Cuba es el ejemplo". En medio de delirantes aplausos, Corvalán afirmó que Mao le había dicho que *"la revolución cubana destruye el mito de que los yanquis son invencibles"*. Esto mismo dijo Severo Aguirre en Moscú. Esto mismo ha dicho y repite Fidel Castro en La Habana. Por consiguiente, la revolución fidelista no es una perturbación local dirigida a derrocar un gobierno determinado, sino la acción parcial prevista en las tácticas a seguir para ablandar y destruir a los Estados Unidos y, por ende, al Hemisferio Occidental.

La vía de acceso al poder para los Partidos Comunistas había sido siempre el golpe de Estado. La técnica, ejecutada con toda precisión por el binomio Lenin-Trotsky contra el régimen de Kerensky en Rusia, se había repetido en otros países; pero resultó ineficaz en China. Aquí, en vez de apelar al golpe de mano, se había desarrollado una larga e intensa lucha en los campos y con las armas. Partiendo de la base de que las condiciones existentes en Cuba son similares a las que existían en China, se acudió en nuestra patria a idéntico expediente por presión del Partido Comunista Chino, que aplicaba las conclusiones formuladas por Mao Tse-tung el 6 de noviembre de 1938 en la sesión plenaria del Comité Central del Partido, que fueron aprobadas por unanimidad, y que llevaban como preámbulo la siguiente declaración:

"En los países capitalistas, cuando no hay fascismo ni guerra, encontramos democracia burguesa en el interior, en lugar del feudalismo; y en el exterior, opresión de otras naciones en vez de su esclavización por los extranjeros..."

"...El caso de China es diferente. Lo que la distingue es que

no es un Estado democrático independiente, sino un país semicolonial y semifeudal, privado de democracia por la opresión feudal en el interior; y de independencia nacional por la opresión imperialista en el exterior. En China la tarea fundamental del Partido Comunista no es la de recorrer un largo período de luchas legales antes de iniciar una insurrección o una guerra, ni la de ocupar primero las ciudades y luego el campo, sino a la inversa”.

No constituye una simple coincidencia que Fidel Castro exigiera para su lucha contra Batista, en franca oposición al criterio de la mayoría de los sectores insurreccionales, la toma del campo primero que las ciudades. Una clara referencia a esto fue formulada por Severo Aguirre en su ya mencionado discurso de Moscú. Según el delegado cubano, el Comunismo dió todo su apoyo al fidelismo una vez que éste abandonó el putchismo y el terrorismo individual y se entregó a la acción de masas, sólo que ésta hubo que ejercerla, como en China, sobre el campesinado, pues el proletariado industrial se negó reiteradamente a acudir al llamado de la revolución. De este modo se consagró el principio maoísta de llevar adelante una táctica distinta para las áreas subdesarrolladas.

En su análisis de la revolución china Mao Tse-tung formuló los fundamentos de la política a seguir en estas áreas y que fueron posteriormente incorporados a las seccionales hispanoamericanas y que Corvalán expuso de manera tan descarnada en Chile. “Está ya claro —decía Mao— que la sociedad china es todavía colonial, semicolonial y feudal; que los enemigos principales de la revolución siguen siendo el imperialismo y las fuerzas feudales; que la tarea de la revolución consiste en una *revolución nacional* y en una *revolución democrática* para derrocar a esos dos enemigos; que la burguesía toma parte a veces en esta revolución y que aun cuando la gran burguesía traiciona a la revolución y se convierte en enemiga de ésta, nuestra revolución sigue estando dirigida contra el imperialismo y el feudalismo. En vista de ello, el carácter de la revolución china, en la etapa presente, no es socialista-proletario, sino *democrático-burgués*.”

“No obstante, la revolución democrático-burguesa en la China de hoy no es ya del viejo tipo corriente, hoy anticuado, sino de un nuevo tipo especial. Este tipo de revolución se desarrolla en China y en todos los países coloniales y semicoloniales, y nosotros la denominamos *revolución de la nueva democracia*. La revolución de la nueva democracia es parte de la revolución mundial socialista-proletaria, que lucha resueltamente contra el imperialismo, o sea, el capitalismo internacional. Políticamente significa la dictadura conjunta de varias clases revolucionarias sobre los imperialistas, los traidores y los reaccionarios, y la lucha contra los intentos de convertir a la sociedad china en una sociedad sometida a la dictadura burguesa. Económicamente significa la *nacionalización de todo el gran capital y todas las grandes empresas de los imperialistas, los traidores y los reaccio-*

narios; la distribución de la tierra de los terratenientes entre los campesinos y, al mismo tiempo, la protección de las empresas del capital privado, en general, sin eliminar la economía de los campesinos ricos. . . Una revolución de la nueva democracia es una revolución de las masas populares dirigida por el proletariado y orientada contra el imperialismo y el feudalismo. China sólo puede avanzar hacia la sociedad socialista pasando por este tipo de revolución. . . Esta revolución de la nueva democracia se diferencia mucho de las revoluciones democráticas que registra la historia de los países europeos y americanos; no conduce a la dictadura de la burguesía, sino a la dictadura del frente único de todas las clases revolucionarias bajo la dirección del proletariado".

Invito al lector a comparar estos párrafos de Mao con cualesquiera de los contenidos en los kilométricos discursos de Fidel Castro. Renuncio a hacerlo por mi parte. Ningún argumento mío resultaría más revelador que las sorpresas que el lector recibirá con ello.

REGIMEN DE COACCION MORAL

Las comparecencias de Fidel Castro ante las cámaras de televisión y los micrófonos de la radio, su habitual norma de acudir a enfrentarse con los auditorios invisibles para exponerles las más espinosas cuestiones de gobierno, son hechos ofrecidos por los parciales del fidelocomunismo como la mejor prueba de que en Cuba existe un régimen de opinión pública. Es decir, que para estas gentes un simple acto de propaganda gubernamental debe admitirse como manifestación de tolerancia y de libertad de expresión.

Todo esto constituye una colosal falacia. El hecho cierto es que el amanecer del primero de enero de 1959 el pueblo cubano respaldaba el triunfo revolucionario. Harto de guerra civil, esperanzado en que un cambio en la gobernación traería consigo un sensible alivio en el clima de tensión que se vivía, ese pueblo abrió su corazón a los triunfadores que, además, venían precedidos por una leyenda de epopeya y de heroísmo. Fidel, que es un hábil agitador de masas, comprendió cuán favorable era para sus planes aquella disposición espiritual. Dilató su llegada a La Habana y mandó en su lugar a dos de sus hombres de confianza: Camilo Cienfuegos y el "Che" Guevara. Esto no era caprichoso. Sobre todo el "Che" Guevara estaba poderosamente lastrado por sus antecedentes comunistas y había que hacerlo grato a las masas. Aprovechando la disposición popular, lo hizo avanzar sobre la fortaleza de La Cabaña, con lo cual le permitió obtener posiciones vitales para la total conquista del poder, y adueñarse de las simpatías del público. Con inexplicable lentitud avanzaba el caudillo de la revolución sobre las provincias conquistadas, manteniendo a la nación paralizada por la emoción y pendiente de su apoteósica arribada a La Habana. Consolidaba con ello

su poder efectivo, presionaba psicológicamente sobre las masas y tendía una cortina de humo —la primera— sobre los asesinatos en masa de Oriente y de Las Villas, donde batallones enteros del antiguo Ejército fueron pasados por las armas sin juicio previo.

En una edición de la revista "Carteles" de aquellos días se recoge una información gráfica sensacional que da la medida de lo ocurrido. Un individuo del pueblo, acusado de confidente por las turbas, había sido llevado al paredón de fusilamiento. Gravemente herido, pero con vida, logró escapar y presentarse en un hospital para que lo curaran. Después, sereniados los ánimos, y aportadas las pruebas a que reivindicaban a la víctima, resultó que se trataba de una persona totalmente ajena a las pugnas políticas. Pues bien: dentro de este clima de erupción pasional, de venganzas y de criminales propósitos de exterminio, se ejecutó la llamada justicia revolucionaria. El conocimiento de estos hechos en el extranjero provocó una reacción desfavorable para el fidelismo. La prensa continental, y aun los gobernantes de los países hermanos, hicieron oír su protesta contra aquellas enormidades.

El gobierno fidelista acudió a su técnica predilecta. Apelando a todos los medios de coacción, produjo un formidable acto de masas frente a palacio para apoyar la justicia revolucionaria. No se decía, pero en realidad lo que pretendía el rojofidelismo era convalidar el terrorismo oficial y exterminar los cuadros del ejército acostumbrando al pueblo al espectáculo macabro de los fusilamientos. Aterrorizadas por este desbordamiento de las masas, y por la diabólica facilidad con que Fidel las movía a su antojo para cualquier finalidad, por absurda o criminal que fuera, las clases responsables del país y sus instrumentos de opinión tuvieron que sumirse en ominoso silencio. Este es el régimen de opinión pública que las instituciones oficiales del periodismo cubano, traicionadas por Jorge Quintana, por Eudaldo Gutiérrez Paula, un aventurero sin escrúpulo, y por Baldo-mero Alvarez, Ríos, defienden con calor digno de mejor causa.

Estos procedimientos inauguraban una etapa de crisis institucional que el fidelismo se empeña en hacer cada día más aguda. Sin cámaras legislativas ni Tribunales de Justicia idóneos, se ha sancionado una legislación criminal que conspira contra las libertades públicas. La incorporación de nuevas figuras delictivas en los códigos, como esa vaguedad sujeta a arbitrarias interpretaciones que se designa con el calificativo de "delitos contrarrevolucionarios", se presta para la aplicación de condenas severísimas, que van desde el confinamiento en los campos de concentración hasta la pena de muerte por fusilamiento. A esto no escapan ni los deudores al fisco, a quienes perennemente se amenaza por la prensa, en anuncios desplegados del Ministerio de Hacienda, con enviarlos a la cárcel si evaden el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones.

Hace falta calar muy hondo para comprender cómo ha sido po-

sible que el pueblo cubano llegara hasta extremos cuales los que contemplamos. En Cuba fue siempre imposible la aplicación de la pena de muerte, ya fuera por motivos políticos o comunes. La nación en pleno, y de ello dan fe la Constitución de 1940 y buen número de encuestas realizadas al efecto, rechazaba reiterada y tesoneramente la aplicación de sanciones tan severas. Ese mismo pueblo fue inducido por Fidel Castro y sus secuaces a opinar en forma radicalmente opuesta. ¿Cómo? ¿Por qué?

Este cómo y este por qué tienen su contestación en una brutal técnica comunista: el lavado de cerebro. La psiquiatría moderna se dirige a eliminar las fobias y complejos del subconsciente, para liberarlo de esas fuerzas ocultas que lo atan y deforman la personalidad. El lavado de cerebro es justamente lo contrario. Consiste en hurgar el subconsciente del individuo y de las masas, localizar sus fobias y trabajar la mente con ellas hasta cuajarla de complejos y viciar la personalidad. Los resultados que arrojan estos procedimientos tortuosos son asombrosos. A ellos se deben las increíbles confesiones de los procesados por Vishinsky cuando los famosos juicios de Moscú, durante los cuales aguerridos revolucionarios admitieron la comisión de delitos increíbles. Esta tortura mental forzó a un grupo de soldados norteamericanos prisioneros de los rojos en Corea a admitir la patraña de que las fuerzas de la ONU realizaban allí una guerra bacteriológica. Años después, nada menos que un primado de la Iglesia Católica, el Cardenal Mindszenty, rehén de las fuerzas de ocupación rusas en Hungría, también cayó en la temible trampa del lavado de cerebro y se declaró culpable de espionaje y de otros actos contra la seguridad del estado comunista.

Con su habitual impudicia Fidel Castro hizo creer a las masas que eran culpables de los hechos que acababan de ocurrir en Cuba. Como un maestro de escuela en presencia del alumno discolo, acusaba a las masas de connivencia con la dictadura, de afición al juego, etc., etc. Se inculcaba así un complejo de culpa en el alma de la multitud: se le hacía creer que las calamidades de la guerra civil en buena parte se debían a la indiferencia popular. Modificados y condicionados de este modo los reflejos de las masas, se les forzó a solidarizarse con el crimen, deslizándose la amenaza de que en caso de que el gobierno comunista se desplomara violentamente, las venganzas alcanzarían a todos, porque todos dieron su apoyo a la aplicación de las penas de muerte. La fijación de responsabilidades colectivas —ficción del monstruoso derecho soviético que ha servido para justificar numerosos actos de genocidio— servía así para identificar al ciudadano común con el comisario político o militar.

Esta presión psicológica permite a los dirigentes movilizar las masas a su capricho. Los instrumentos inhibitorios éticos y racionales han sido quebrados y sólo queda ya el reflejo condicionado, la reacción artificial preconcebida por los funcionarios y los cuadros. Así les

fue fácil consagrar la calumnia, entronizar la difamación, justificar el crimen. Cualquier acto de gobierno es exhibido como una acción salvadora. La consolidación del liderazgo de Fidel ha sido total a virtud de la aplicación en gran escala de estos procedimientos. Al principio se le usó para sancionar a los llamados criminales de guerra; hoy se aplica también a la liquidación de los viejos camaradas.

El proceso Urrutia es aleccionador. El Presidente Provisional de la República fue acusado por Fidel desde las cámaras de televisión. El repertorio de insultos y de supuestos delitos era de lo más escogido. Durante horas todas las plantas de televisión y radio, transmitiendo en cadena, llevaban al pueblo el mensaje demoledor, que señalaba al Jefe del Estado como traidor, contrarrevolucionario, etc. Urrutia quiso dar la batalla, esgrimir su defensa. Pidió cámaras y micrófonos para exponer sus argumentos y lo que recibió fue un violento empujón de Raúl Castro que lo arrojó de Palacio sin consideraciones para su persona, para su jerarquía ni para su familia.

Opinar contra la revolución, discrepar de Fidel Castro, son actitudes que conllevan riesgos enormes. Las masas, debidamente dirigidas por agitadores comunistas, están permanentemente en la calle, dispuestas a abalanzarse sobre periódicos como "Avance" y "Diario de la Marina", con cuyos ejemplares hacen las turbas autos de fe en todas las ciudades de la República como en la Alemania de Hitler.

Un caso patético ha sido el de Jules Dubois, que había sido uno de los más fogosos defensores de Fidel Castro en el periodismo norteamericano. El favor que le dispensaba el caudillo rojo era tan notable que hasta las páginas de "Bohemia" se le abrieron incondicionalmente. Bastó que un día Dubois, harto de alternar con los comunistas, denunciara la infiltración de éstos y de sus doctrinas en el gobierno fidelista para que se le forzara a abandonar el país después de ser sometido a todo tipo de vejaciones. "Bohemia", por supuesto, que se proclama campeona de la imparcialidad, borró rápidamente su nombre de la lista de colaboradores habituales.

Dice Germán Arciniegas en su obra "Entre la Libertad y el Miedo" que el pueblo cubano es adicto al debate de las ideas, y que como manifestación de ello, las dos moles que sobresalen a primera vista del extranjero que llega a la Habana son el Capitolio Nacional y la Universidad de la Habana, asiento del Parlamento el primero y de la cultura y la docencia la segunda. Hoy por hoy el Capitolio es refugio de media docena de aventureros comunistas, que organizan allí sus expediciones contra distintos países de América y aun de Europa, y la Universidad, sometida al gobierno de los grupos estudiantiles, acusa la más grave crisis de su historia. Ambas moles de piedra han cedido sus lugares a las moles humanas, a las masas desbordadas, cuyos sangrientos ritornellos de "pa-re-dón, pa-re-dón, pa-re-dón", silencian el debate parlamentario y frenan el avance de la cultura.

Este manejo de las masas para fines tan monstruosos no es una

especialidad de Fidel Castro, sino que ha sido la técnica predilecta de todos los dictadores del presente siglo. Sin embargo, ninguno de ellos las empleó con las criminales intenciones de Fidel Castro, que en esto no es ni siquiera original, puesto que copia a su viejo maestro y actual colega Mao Tse-tung. Para probarlo transcribo a continuación los siguientes párrafos de Richard L. Walker en su formidable obra "China, Nueva Potencia Mundial":

"El año de la violencia empezó en realidad cuando Mao Tse-tung promulgó la Ley sobre Castigo de Contrarrevolucionarios el 21 de febrero de 1951. Este documento era de una severidad sin precedentes. Bajo sus normas la pena de muerte estaba señalada para una serie de delitos que no estaban claramente definidos. Las penas eran retro-activas, es decir, que cualquier persona podía ser castigada por un acto cometido veinte o treinta años antes. El artículo 9o., por ejemplo, decía:

"Cualquiera de los actos provocativos e instigadores con propósitos contrarrevolucionarios que se mencionan a continuación serán castigados con más de tres años de cárcel; los más graves serán castigados con pena de muerte o prisión perpetua:

"a) Excitar a las masas para resistir y sabotear la cosecha y los impuestos, servicios laborales, servicio militar y otros decretos administrativos del Gobierno y del Pueblo.

"b) Contrariar y dividir la solidaridad existente entre el gobierno y las nacionalidades, clases democráticas, partidos democráticos y grupos o cuerpos populares.

"c) Efectuar propaganda contrarrevolucionaria, agitar o inventar y extender rumores".

Compárese esta legislación de China Roja con la incorporada por Fidel Castro al Código de Defensa Social el 7 de Septiembre del presente año, y en la cual se expresa:

"Quien introduzca, publique o propague, o trate de hacer leer en Cuba cualquier orden o decreto que pudiera perjudicar la independencia de la nación o provocar la no observancia de sus leyes, será encarcelado de 6 a 18 años. La incitación a actos contrarrevolucionarios será castigada con prisión de 10 a 20 años".

En la comparación todavía gana en benevolencia la legislación china. Fidel Castro, como se ve, supera en crueldad a todos los dictadores rojos. Y para que la prensa rojofidelistista diga después lo que quiera, copio a continuación otro párrafo de la mencionada obra que ilustrará aún más sobre las raíces del fenómeno comunista en Cuba:

"En marzo de 1951 los periódicos empezaron a relatar las ejecuciones en masa que se efectuaban en todo el territorio chino. En Pekín, modelo que debía seguirse en todo el país, fue iniciada la campaña el 24 de marzo con un extenso y efectivo juicio de masas. El Diario del Pueblo al día siguiente informó que más de 5,000 personas habían estado presentes en el Parque Central para participar en el juicio de

los contrarrevolucionarios. El primer gran juicio fue presidido por P'eng Chen, miembro del Comité Central del Partido Comunista y alcalde de Pekín. En lugar de las acusaciones a cargo del populacho, sistema empleado más tarde, el alcalde y otros jefes del Gobierno hicieron largos discursos, denunciando a los delincuentes que estaban atados juntos, a la vista del público. Según el periódico:

"A cada discurso el odio se hacía más intenso. Después de cinco horas P'eng dio por terminado el drama preguntando:

"—Camaradas, ¿qué deberíamos hacer con todos estos criminales, bandidos, agentes secretos, depravados terratenientes, cabecillas y reaccionarios organizadores de sectas taoistas?

"—¡Fusilarlos! —gritó la masa al unísono.

"—¿Debemos acaso tener compasión de ellos?

"—¡No, no! —contestó la masa.

"—Verdaderamente no debemos compadecerles —continuó P'eng—. Si les perdonáramos sería una grave omisión por nuestra parte.

"La masa, obediente, afirmó a gritos que el pueblo tenía razón, que los reos eran culpables:

"—¡Viva Mao Tse-tung!

"—Estamos aquí representando al pueblo —concluyó el alcalde—. Nuestro deber es cumplir con los deseos del pueblo suprimiendo a los contrarrevolucionarios y efectuando este acto de acuerdo con la Ley, ya que debemos dar muerte a los que son reos de muerte. En caso de que pudiera haber dudas en su favor no los mataríamos, pero en caso contrario nuestro deber es darles muerte y a estos hombres se la daremos. Todos vosotros estais pidiendo ahora que los suprimamos, así que mañana el tribunal dictará sentencia y serán ejecutados".

Como se ve, los plebiscitos en que Fidel Castro y sus gonfaloneros sostienen que se afirma un régimen de opinión pública, tienen su más cercano antecedente en los celebrados en la República Democrática China. Quite el lector los nombres chinos de los pasajes transcritos y ponga en su lugar personajes cubanos. La copia será al carbón, como el resto de lo que viene haciendo en Cuba el rojofidelismo para destruir nuestro país y convertirlo en cabeza de playa de los rojoasiáticos en su asalto final contra Occidente.

LA MITOCRACIA

Es el gobierno de la mentira. En ella los comunistas han demostrado ser maestros. Mienten desde que aspiran al poder y cultivan la falacia desde que comienzan a ejercerlo. En Cuba proclamaron que representaban el retorno a la civilidad y a la vida dentro de normas de convivencia anteriormente apoyadas por el pueblo. La Constitución de 1940 les sirvió como un ariete contra el gobierno de Batista y como una cautivadora plataforma para atraerse a los incautos. Una

vez asentados en el poder no sólo abolieron la Constitución, sino las formas tradicionales del Derecho. Mintieron antes y mienten todavía.

Pero hay que hacer una amplia aclaración. La mentira, como suplantación transitoria de la verdad, ha sido un arma esgrimida en todos los eventos políticos. Los comunistas la emplean no ya para deformar la verdad, sino para desnaturalizarla de modo que los sometidos no sepan donde encontrarla e inocularles así la duda permanente a fin de que en cualquier momento una mentira mayor ocupe el lugar de la mentira anteriormente dicha y aceptada.

Para el hombre común esto no deja de ser una solución; pero una solución suicida. Comienza por carecer de valores trascendentes que cuidar y no está obligado a cultivar principios eternos. Surge así una nueva fe, de firmeza peculiar. Arturo Koestler, que conoce como muy pocos autores de nuestro tiempo el fenómeno comunista, asegura que los afiliados a esta doctrina "creen todo lo que pueden probar, y pueden probar todo lo que creen". Es un vicio incorporado a los procesos mentales que convierte al hombre en autómatas, porque viola la santidad de su conciencia y, además, desconcierta al adversario.

A raíz de la ocupación del poder los fidelistas proclamaron que la dictadura había provocado 20,000 muertes. Es difícil admitirlo, pero también resulta difícil desmentirlo. Postulada esta primera mentira, todo lo demás les fue después relativamente fácil. Con acusar a cualquiera de estar vinculado al pasado, y amenazar a la opinión pública con el retorno de fuerzas tan tenebrosas como para asesinar a veinte mil cubanos, tienen suficiente para atemorizar a las masas y moverlas en el sentido que mejor convenga a sus planes.

Adolfo Hitler aseguraba que los pueblos primero aceptan y creen ciegamente una gran mentira bien dicha que una verdad. El mito étnico, levantado malévolamente por el dictador alemán, creó un complejo de superioridad entre los alemanes que los llevó a cohonestar las peores atrocidades. En Cuba ocurrió algo similar con el supuesto bombardeo de la Habana por aviones procedentes de bases situadas en Norteamérica. Infinidad de testigos y observadores de crédito aseguran que los aviones incursionistas sólo dejaron caer sobre la ciudad panfletos de propaganda y que el uso indiscriminado de todo tipo de armas por soldados y policías fue el causante directo de que murieran dos ciudadanos y resultaran heridos alrededor de cincuenta más. Fidel Castro vio cuán útil podía serle todo lo acontecido para su campaña de odio contra Estados Unidos y habló de bombardeos desde el aire y hasta comparó el suceso con la agresión japonesa contra Pearl Harbor. Fue suficiente. Desde entonces muchos cubanos, que ni por asomo suponen cuáles serían las consecuencias de un ametrallamiento y bombardeo aéreo a la Habana, aseguran enfáticamente que la capital cubana fue sometida a la acción criminal desde el aire.

La mentira también ha sido hábilmente usada para producir pingües utilidades al gobierno. Como en China y otras áreas subdesarro-

lladas regidas por sistemas comunistas, en Cuba son frecuentes las colectas públicas y la recogida de artículos de valor como contribución voluntaria al gobierno. La verdadera finalidad de esas colectas y recogidas no es, por supuesto, cubrir el montante de la necesidad artificialmente creada. Nadie sabe mejor que Fidel Castro que con lo que se recaude en la calle difícilmente se logrará obtener las sumas necesarias para comprar aviones de reacción o para engrosar las bajísimas reservas de divisas. Pero el procedimiento es bueno —como señala el citado Kcestler— para incorporar emocionalmente a las personas a las campañas que se realizan. Quien haya dado un centavo norteamericano, o contribuido con un par de yugos, lleva en sí el sello de su patriotismo y desinterés. Se cree una parte responsable de la gran labor que se realiza; pero lo que ignora es que esta pequeña compulsión que lo obliga moralmente a entregar algo suyo, sirve también para justificar la implantación de medidas dictatoriales para despojar a los que tienen algo que perder. Las últimas disposiciones del Fondo de la Moneda del Banco Nacional de Cuba dan la tónica. Por una de ellas se establece que todo aquel que cobre sus servicios al extranjero en dólares, tiene setenta y dos horas para entregar las divisas al Banco, y asimismo se fuerza al ciudadano a dar al Estado, sin ventaja alguna para él, el dinero que tiene en su poder a cambio de una moneda de dudoso valor, como desgraciadamente es la moneda cubana actualmente. Lo recaudado por estos medios compulsivos se suma a las exiguas cifras de las contribuciones voluntarias y posteriormente se dice que el total es producto de la cooperación espontánea, con lo cual se crea un clima de confusión mental del que las gentes a duras penas logran escapar.

Sería preciso que el gobierno rojofidelista —lo que por supuesto no hace ni hará— publicase estadísticas sobre la producción nacional, montante del ingreso, etc., para conocer el alcance del enorme fraude que significan sus Leyes. Por lo pronto hay una realidad: los salarios de los trabajadores han mermado considerablemente. Por una parte se les redujeron mediante un impuesto que capta el tres por ciento en los salarios hasta cien pesos, que son la mayoría, por supuesto. Por otro lado, las distintas organizaciones sindicales vienen tomando acuerdos para que los trabajadores de sus sectores entreguen el importe de un día de haber de cada mes durante períodos que oscilan entre un año y cuatro años con el fin de recaudar fondos para la compra de armas, la Reforma Agraria, etc. Los bancarios, por ejemplo, acordaron entregar su día de haber durante diez meses. De este modo un empleado que ganaba cien pesos, además de los descuentos de maternidad, cuota sindical, etc., debe entregar mensualmente tres pesos por razón del mencionado impuesto, y tres pesos y centavos más para la compra de armas, etc., con lo cual su salario queda reducido a bastante menos de noventa y cinco pesos mensuales. En el caso de los obreros del transporte todavía es peor, pues ahora, además de las

exacciones mencionadas, se les priva del derecho a viajar gratis en los ómnibus, con lo cual en realidad se les rebaja también los salarios. Y nada digamos de los azucareros, obligados por acuerdos de la FNTA que dirige el sumiso Conrado Bécquer a donar, además de todo lo ya relacionado, el cuatro por ciento de sus salarios durante cuatro años, para llegar a la cifra de CUARENTA MILLONES DE DOLARES que la dirigencia sindical quiere regalar al gobierno.

Las realidades socialistas son realidades diferidas, todas se remiten para el mañana. Apretarse el cinturón, comer malanga, prescindir de la mantequilla, etc., son penalidades que el pueblo cubano deberá sufrir para que dentro de veinte años —¿dónde estarán entonces Fidel Castro y su pandilla krushevista?— la nación sea económicamente libre. Mientras tanto, la falacia del progreso social se va haciendo más dramática. Primero afirmaron que la Reforma Agraria haría un propietario de cada campesino; poco después el INRA se encargó de aclarar que no se entregaría títulos de propiedad a los guajiros, sino que las tierras serían dadas en usufructo, y que aquellos campesinos que no cubrieran los índices de producción señalados por el Instituto serían despojados de sus títulos; esto es: no se les dio una propiedad, sino una ilusión inconsistente. A los obreros se les ha despojado del derecho a la huelga y finalmente se pretende militarizarlos, con lo cual pueden ser declarados traidores a la patria, contrarrevolucionarios, etc.

Dijeron que pondrían término al desempleo; pero trescientos mil obreros de la construcción quedaron sin trabajo desde los primeros días del triunfo revolucionario. Desde agosto a la fecha han cerrado más de diez y ocho fábricas de muebles y mueblerías dejando fuera de la producción a varios millares de trabajadores. Más de sesenta mil gastronómicos rumian su hambre por falta de turismo, que provoca el cierre de hoteles. Dijeron que fomentarian la Marina Mercante Nacional, pero gestionan la cancelación de la compra de ocho naves al Canadá, y no solamente eso, sino que los puertos se van quedando sin tráfico marítimo como consecuencia de la suspensión de viajes a Cuba. Por las restricciones a las importaciones quedan sin trabajo millares de obreros del comercio, especialmente en el giro de radio, televisión, refrigeración, automóvil, sedería, alimentación, etc. Pero no obstante eso, van a dar empleo a cerca de un millón de desocupados que sufre el país por obra y gracia del rojofidelismo. Van a darlo... a través de los Batallones de Trabajo Voluntario (es decir: sin paga) que con tanta diligencia organiza y fomenta el gobierno revolucionario. En la administración de justicia prometieron respetar los derechos ciudadanos. Pero desde el primero de enero gobiernan con suspensión de las garantías constitucionales y aplicando penas de muerte indiscriminadamente a través de los temidos tribunales de terror.

Se iniciaron en el gobierno con los paredones de fusilamiento. Por

ellos desfilaron millares de hombres a quienes calificaron de "criminales de guerra". Un año después, exterminados los supuestos culpables de la tragedia cubana, siguen fusilando: ésa ha sido la misión del fidelismo y su tarea mejor cumplida. Nació entre la sangre; la sangre lo ahogará.

"NO SOMOS MAS CAMARADAS"

Un valiente periodista húngaro, que participó activamente en las luchas de su pueblo contra la opresión roja hace tres años, dejó para la posteridad, bajo el rubro del presente capítulo, un pequeño y magistral libro donde se recogen las vicisitudes de su patria bajo la dominación totalitaria, y la viril decisión de la nación mártir, de pelear hasta morir por la independencia y para ofrecer al mundo un ejemplo de cómo hay que enfrentarse a los comunistas.

Durante los días que precedieron al violento estallido de Budapest, el ambiente era de extraordinaria tensión en la capital húngara. El partido, a través de sus oídos y monitores, recibía las expresiones de protesta y devolvía consignas que las masas se negaban a cumplir. Al caer de una tarde, como obedientes a un impulso superior, comenzaron a congregarse los ciudadanos de Budapest frente al palacio de gobierno. El clamor de millares de almas era ya superior a los esfuerzos del comunismo. Las autoridades, después de los infructuosos esfuerzos de Janos Kadar, ordenaron apagar las luces de la capital para que los congregados se dispersasen. Fue inútil. Los valientes húngaros, haciendo antorchas con los periódicos que portaban, iluminaron la explanada dejando ver la indignación popular en sus rostros contráidos como en expresión de la tradicional dignidad de esa avanzada occidental. Hungría estaba en pie para iniciar su matirologio.

Los estrategas del partido, en un esfuerzo final por contener a la muchedumbre, y conscientes de que Kadar y sus secuaces no servían para el propósito, hicieron traer a Imre Nagy, a quien habían proscrito de los cuadros dirigentes por sus desviacionismos nacionalistas. Nagy disfrutaba de alguna popularidad. Su reiterada oposición a las autoridades rusas, y a los agentes extranjeros del Partido, le habían ganado algunas simpatías en las masas. Se le instruyó acerca de la necesidad de persuadir a la muchedumbre para que se disolviese y que cada uno regresara pacíficamente a su hogar. Pudo más en él la fidelidad al partido que a la patria, y en medio de mortal silencio se asomó a la terraza palatina para dirigirse a sus compatriotas. Tenso, nervioso, dramático, inició su alocución:

"—¡Camaradas!...:

Hizose nuevamente el silencio, mientras el orador aguardaba por alguna muestra de aprobación de aquella multitud que hasta entonces lo había favorecido con sus simpatías. Pero la masa callaba, rumiaba en silencio la indignación que le había llevado allí,

la violación de sus hogares, el secuestro de sus tradiciones, la esclavitud y la ignominia. De pronto, como si alguien hubiera hecho la señal, a una sólo voz la muchedumbre, crispada por la emoción, impuso su voluntad con una frase que ha pasado a la Historia:

“—¡NO SOMOS MAS CAMARADAS!...

Así se inició la más violenta insurrección del presente siglo contra el imperio más fabuloso de todos los tiempos. Por aquel grito hablaba todo un pueblo, dispuesto a morir para enseñar al mundo, a un mundo cómplice de la vesania roja, cuál es el camino a seguir para enfrentarse al asalto rojoasiático.

En Cuba ha ocurrido algo bastante similar. Desde el día 18 de noviembre sesionaba en el Palacio de los Trabajadores, sede de la Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC), el X Congreso Nacional de la central sindical, convocado por las dirigencias espurias que el rojofidelismo impuso por decreto. El proceso asambleario que culminó en la elección de tres mil delegados al cónclave deliberativo, estuvo presidido por la coacción y la violencia, ejercidas a través del ejército de Raúl Castro y ordenadas por el comunista Augusto Martínez, Ministro del Trabajo.

La consigna cerrada del grupo comunista que controla el 26 de Julio consistía en imponer la plataforma roja al Congreso. David Salvador, José María de la Aguilera y Jesús Soto, todos agentes del Partido Comunista Hispanoamericano, llevaban la misión de dotar al movimiento obrero de una dirigencia totalmente comunista, y para demostrar ante los delegados extranjeros del Partido que llevaban la mesa presidencial el poder aplastante de la fuerza que habían logrado organizar, comenzaron por suprimir de la lista de oradores a los delegados de la O.R.I.T., y de otras organizaciones sindicales democráticas, y se entregaron a franco coqueteo con los jerarcas de la Federación Sindical Mundial, los enviados del sindicalismo soviético y el viejo bonzo Vicente Lombardo Toledano, de la CTAL. Aspiraban a que con este despliegue de oradores comunistas, el Congreso se plegara a su voluntad.

Pero la masa de delegados, todos de franca militancia democrática, estaba dispuesta a no transigir con los comunistas, y desde el primer momento rechazó lo que se le proponía. La plenaria del X Congreso Nacional de la CTC rechazó la asociación con los comunistas. Inútiles fueron los esfuerzos de Salvador y Aguilera. Carentes de prestigio, entregados al partido comunista, sus intervenciones, lejos de aquietar los ánimos, servían para enardecerlos. Conscientes de que ya no podrían controlar la asamblea, apelaron a un recurso supuestamente salvador: apelaron a Fidel Castro, seguros de que el poder de persuasión del líder acabaría por forzar la aprobación de la línea comunista.

Acudió el mitócrata. Con su habitual suficiencia, soberbio, contrariado por la insurgencia del movimiento obrero, que lo rechazaba

en el congreso convocado por los cuadros con la misma decisión que había rechazado un año antes el llamado a la huelga del 9 de abril, regañó a los trabajadores, los acusó de hacer el juego a la contrarrevolución y les pidió que votaran la unidad. Los gritos de protesta y el desconcierto fueron tremendos. Como en el caso de Nagy, los trabajadores cubanos dejaron en ridículo a Fidel y sus consignas comunistas.

Finalmente, apoyado en las bayonetas del ejército, y después de advertir que no podría armar a los trabajadores pues éstos estaban demostrando que no apoyaban incondicionalmente a la revolución, obtuvo que la elección del ejecutivo de la central sindical pasara a comisiones. Y de estas comisiones salió un ejecutivo cuyas figuras más descolantes, Salvador, Aguilera y Soto, están totalmente entregados al Comunismo. A Octavio Louit Cabrera, miembro del 26 de Julio que dirigió la protesta contra los rojos, como castigo lo rebajaron en su categoría pasándolo del influyente cargo de Secretario Organizador para el de Delegado ante los Organismos Oficiales y Patronales, posición sin relieve y que tradicionalmente ha sido utilizada para dar cabida a compromisos de tipo electoral.

De esas comisiones salieron también los acuerdos, posteriormente impuestos a la plenaria, de desafiliarse de la O.R.I.T., suspender el derecho de huelga, descontar el cuatro por ciento de los salarios de todos los trabajadores para satisfacer la avaricia gubernamental, crear una nueva central sindical para la América Latina, etc., etc., acuerdos que coinciden totalmente con la plataforma del Partido Comunista.

Sean cuales fueren las derivaciones de este evento proletario, lo ocurrido prueba hasta la saciedad que el movimiento obrero cubano rechaza e impugna cualquier tipo de régimen comunista o comunizante. Los desplantes de Fidel Castro, cuando aseguraba que su gobierno descansaba sobre la fuerza del proletariado nacional, se estrellan contra la decisión de la clase obrera cubana, harta de simulación, de engaño y de pillaje. Su enardecida protesta durante el X Congreso Nacional constituye una clarinada que despertará a la ciudadanía. Tomen ejemplo de ella los militares, los estudiantes, los patronos, todos los que en Cuba han sido víctimas de la vejación, del crimen y del vandalismo rojofidelistas.

EL PORVENIR

Un año después de su victoria, el rojofidelismo no parece haberse consolidado en Cuba. La luna de miel con las multitudes comienza a ser un recuerdo. La Nación, sometida a un plan de criminal destrucción, va quedando sumida en la ruina, y ya sólo se oyen, todavía sin la decisión precisa para salir de la pesadilla, protestas y expresiones de descontento. El mitócrata, perdido el prestigio, anonadado

por su propia vesania, hace descansar su fuerza en el ejército, cada día más dividido, en la pandilla comunista, cada día más agresiva, y en las milicias adictas, cada día más peligrosas para la convivencia civilizada. El paraíso prometido va transformándose en un infierno. La política de ilusiones se muere en los desengaños.

Pero no hay que alentar vanas esperanzas. Desgraciadamente, un año después, los factores que debían de haberse organizado ya para el rescate de la patria, andan aún dispersos, y carecen de la audacia imprescindible para asestar un golpe decisivo al régimen que se desploma. Se prolonga la existencia de esta increíble mitocracia y la agonía del país.

Cuba seguirá sufriendo este azote bíblico por algún tiempo más. Así resulta de cruento y prolongado el tributo de nuestra patria a la causa de Occidente.

Dos culpas fundamenales fluyen del análisis de la presente situación. Por un lado la inercia de los cubanos que no nos percatamos de los deberes que impone la presente coyuntura, y esperamos a que el tiempo produzca el milagro de abatir la mitocracia rojotidelista. Como los árabes nos hemos sentado a la puerta de nuestra tienda para ver pasar por allí el cadáver del enemigo. Por otro lado hay que proclamar la enorme y trascendental responsabilidad de los Estados Unidos, tan ciegos e incompetentes.

La política seguida por Norteamérica hacia Cuba es realmente incomprensible y angustiosamente desconcertante. El State Department, regido todavía por la mentalidad rooseveltiana y la política de apaciguamiento, parece más interesado en complacer a los agitadores rojos que a los patriotas de Nuestra América. No me sorprende. Tomar otro derrotero sería contravenir el espíritu de comadreo con que Norteamérica ha venido negociando la entrega de medio mundo a los rusos. Gracias a ese espíritu, Polonia es esclava, la mitad de Alemania gime bajo la opresión roja, los Balcanes figuran en la órbita de los países satélites, el Medio Oriente es una avanzada comunista, el África se pierde irremisiblemente, y la América Latina se deja arrullar por el imperialismo ideológico de la China Comunista. Ex profeso he silenciado el drama de Hungría, cuyo estéril sacrificio es un baldón para Norteamérica.

Estados Unidos ha resultado un descomunal gigante con pies de barro. Bajo esos pies se hunde un mundo que al gigante correspondía defender.

Y le correspondía defenderlo porque tal es la misión de las naciones dirigentes. Roma, España, Francia, Alemania, Inglaterra, la Rusia del zar, la Rusia Roja, China Comunista, todos los imperios que en el mundo han sido, han defendido su liderazgo y hegemonía. Estados Unidos, no. Y eso que nadie le exige que mande sus hijos a la muerte, pues para el propósito de detener al Comunismo en Amé-

rica le bastaba con declarar abiertamente sus simpatías por las fuerzas que se disponen a enfrentarse a la amenaza roja.

Cuando la Historia sumarice las vicisitudes de esta hora, Norteamérica tendrá que acudir avergonzada a su cita de honor. La Historia le imputará que toleró, aupó y complugo al fidelismo antes de la Revolución, en la revolución y después del triunfo de la revolución, a sabiendas de que el rojofidelismo implicaba la destrucción de Cuba y representaba una avanzada rojoasiática en el Continente.

La adversidad transitoria no debe, empero, detenernos. Hay algo superior a la realidad que nos obliga a responder dignamente al presente desafío. Esperamos que, ausente Norteamérica, acuda en nuestro apoyo Latino América, probablemente más consciente de sus responsabilidades que el coloso norteamericano. Al cabo, la agresión roja actual está a sus puertas. Hermanados por el Catolicismo, que constituye la fuerza espiritual más poderosa y mejor organizada de Occidente, a nuestros pueblos, en cuyos hogares hemos encontrado asilo, en cuyos corazones hemos hallado simpatía, en cuya generosidad nos amparamos, les corresponde el deber de formar filas en esta Gran Cruzada que venimos convocando. Si el propósito se logra, que Dios nos guíe y acompañe; si se frustra, que Dios se apiade de todos.

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FBI

Date: 1/6/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Attached for the Bu are 5 copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above containing information from [REDACTED] (S)

No record WFO indices re [REDACTED] FLA, CUBA

The attached memo is classified "Secret" due to the sensitive nature of the source and the fact that if the existence of the source became known, it could prove detrimental to the best interests of this country.

ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
2 - WFO
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CLASSIFIED BY 60309 AUC TAN/MLT/EG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1,6,6/12/2030)HJM:kar
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REC- 32

109-12-210-1092

JAN 12 1960

State (CIA, RAB)
 RECD REC'D
 DATE FORW. 1/7/60
 HOW FORW. R/S
 BY KHN/ST

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Approved: James H. Gale
64 JAN 16 1960 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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F B I

Date: 1/9/60

Transmit the following in _____
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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Mr. Parsons | ✓ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | ✓ |
| Mr. Malone | ✓ |
| Mr. McGuire | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Tamm | ✓ |
| Mr. Trotter | ✓ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |
| Mr. Ingram | ✓ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-12)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On 1/8/60, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], who is presently under consideration for development as a PSI, advised that he had lunched with [REDACTED] for the American Sugar Company, (Domino) on 1/8/60 and discussed the possibility of the sale of some Cuban sugar to Americans. [REDACTED] stated that before Americans would agree to purchase Cuban sugar they must have an endorsement to the contract that any subsequent penalties leveled by the US Government on Cuban sugar imported into the US will be paid by the seller.

[REDACTED] stated that in his opinion this remark is extremely significant and feels it indicates that either some congressmen or Government Department is planning to introduce legislation placing a penalty on Cuban sugar. [REDACTED] pointed out that the American Sugar Company has excellent contacts in Washington and are generally aware of information of this type far ahead of any other sugar

- 3 - Bureau (109-12-210)
- 2 - New York (109-12)

JJC:ejr
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58 JAN 15 1960

EX-139

4 JAN 11 1960

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

NAT. SEC.

109-12-210

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company. Also he has heard that [REDACTED] of American Sugar Company, has made several recent trips to Washington, D. C., and it is his understanding that he went there to give council on the Cuban sugar situation, he would, therefore, be in an excellent position to keep the American Sugar Company posted on the possibility of penalties of Cuban sugar.

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[REDACTED] stated that he feels certain that any such legislation would be immediate and far reaching effects in Cuba. He stated that he feels certain that CASTRO would ~~seize~~ all US sugar holdings in retaliation and may extend these ~~seizures~~ to all US holdings in all fields, he stated that [REDACTED] agreed with him that this would probably happen.

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[REDACTED] went on to state that even more important, he feels the reaction of the Cuban people would be so bitter that Americans living in Cuba would be in danger for their lives. It is for this reason he wishes to call the matter to the attention of the Bureau.

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[REDACTED] advised that to protect his company starting immediately he will negotiate all future sugar sales with the penalty clause in the contract. He stated that he ~~is~~ negotiating at the present time for the purchase of sugar from 2 Cuban mills owned by a client and personal friend, explained the situation to the client and his company's manager in Havana. He will have to go to Havana personally. He stated that he could not discuss the matter on the telephone, all calls to Cuba are monitored by the Cuban Gov't and he believes that the situation was ~~volatile~~ *volatile* that even a call by him to his manager might touch off a retaliation by the Cuban Gov't. Also if the Cuban Gov't learned that his client made a

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NY 109-12

contract with such a clause in it they would declare him antirevoluntary and intervene his clients sugar mills. He, therefore, requested that the Bureau be discreet in handling this information and for this reason the information is not being set forth in dissemination memo.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for the Bureau's information and what ~~base~~ action the Bureau deems advisable. The NYO will furnish any additional information obtained from [REDACTED].

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[redacted] who is under con- sideration as po- security informant, advised NYO on 1/ [redacted] an individual connected with the American Sugar Company told him that before U. S. companies would agree to purchase Cuban sugar an endorsement was being included in contracts making the sellers liable for any subsequent penalties leveled by U. S. Government on Cuban sugar. [redacted]

[redacted] who is [redacted] believes this indicates that legislation placing penalties on Cuban sugar is being planned in U. S. He claims American Sugar Company has excellent contacts in Washington and is aware of information of this type. He also heard that [redacted] of the American Sugar Company was recently in Washington concerning the Cuban sugar situation. [redacted] is of opinion that Castro would seize all U. S. holdings if such penalties are placed. Also, such action would endanger lives of U. S. citizens residing in Cuba. This being disseminated to State, CIA, Bureau of Foreign Commerce and the Department.

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DATE 6/13/05 BY 6039 [signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/8/60

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (109-70)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED], aka.,

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - Cuba and Panama

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b1

Review of San Juan indices did not locate any
information identifiable with the subject.DATE: 6/12/05
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6/12/20302-Bureau (RM)
1-San Juan
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ENCLOSURE

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109-12-210-1694

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ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1094

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1 - Tolson

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109-12-210

Date: January 13, 1960
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/13/05 BY 10209 MCF/MCF

On January 8, 1960, a source who is in a position to furnish reliable data advised our New York Office he learned from an individual connected with the American Sugar Company that before United States companies would agree to purchase Cuban sugar an endorsement was being included in the contracts making the sellers liable for any subsequent penalties leveled by the United States Government on such sugar. The source was of the opinion that this indicates legislation placing penalties on Cuban sugar is being planned by the United States Government. He pointed out that the American Sugar Company has excellent contacts in Washington who are generally aware of this type of information before other companies. The source also claimed that he heard [redacted] of the American Sugar Company was recently in Washington for the purpose of furnishing information on the Cuban sugar situation.

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With regard to the placing of penalties, the source was of the opinion that such action would have far-reaching effects in Cuba. He felt certain that Castro would seize United States sugar holdings and possibly all United States holdings in retaliation. In addition, the source was of the opinion the Cuban people would be so bitter that the lives of United States citizens in Cuba would be in danger.

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Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

1 - [redacted]

1 - AAG, Yeagley (by [redacted] date)

FEJ:bcm

(9) [redacted]
Date 10/20/80 (Page 2)

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**Office of Security
Department of State**

**The above data is for your information and
it should not be disseminated outside your Department
without prior approval of this Bureau.**

**1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans**

**1 - [REDACTED] BY COURIER SERVICE
Investigation Staff, BPC (7C--1205)
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.**

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**Note: The information contained in this letter was
made available to the New York Office by [REDACTED]**

**[REDACTED] is presently
under consideration for development as a potential
security informant. He requested that the Bureau
be discreet in the handling of the information as
his clients could be penalized if the Cuban Government
became aware of his activities.**

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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CHANGED TO

105-98253-NR 1-4-60

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/13/05 BY 60309 CTAM/MLT/leg

APR 28 1961

Se —————

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-2101)

DATE: 1-13-60

REC-10

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Attached are 11 copies of a memorandum and an equal amount of evaluation memorandum, setting forth information furnished by [REDACTED] is being considered for development as a PSI of the NYO.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] advised that he departed from NY for Miami and Havana, on [REDACTED], and returned on [REDACTED].

b7C
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[REDACTED] advised that his source of information in Havana regarding [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] a very close personal friend who [REDACTED] in Havana.

b7C
b7D

He stated that [REDACTED] received his information from [REDACTED] working on the Havana docks.

The attached memoranda are being furnished to the Bureau and Miami for information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/13/05 BY 60329 [REDACTED] /mrt/teg

- 2- Bureau (109-12-2101) (Encls. 22) (RM)
- 1- Miami (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 1- New York (109-112)

b2
b7D

JJC:bam

(4)

REC-85

109-12-210-1099

6 JAN 14 1960

1cc:
AGENCY State, CIA, ISD, Joint Staff, G2,
REC-85 ONI, OSI (encl)
DATE FORW 1/14/60
HOW FORW [REDACTED]
BY FE9/st

FT39

NATL [REDACTED]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
January 13, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

On January 5, 1960, [REDACTED] advised that he recently returned from Havana, Cuba, where he learned from a source, [REDACTED] he considers to be very reliable, that [REDACTED]

b2
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[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] so it could not be identified.

According to [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised that he observed many American Negroes in Havana, including ~~Joe Louis~~ former world's champion boxer. He stated that he saw LOUIS in the Tropicana Nightclub in Havana on one occasion, and the following evening, while in the Capri Nightclub, the manager announced that Louis was in the crowd. He stated that he was also told that ~~Willie Mays~~, a well-known Major League baseball player, and several prominent Negro newspapermen, were also in Havana, but he did not recognize any of them.

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[REDACTED] advised that it was his understanding that these individuals were in Cuba at the expense of the Cuban government, although he was not able to determine why the Cuban government had invited them. He stated that these nightclubs were not ordinarily frequented by members of the Negro race, and the Cubans

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DATE 6/13/05 BY 60209 [REDACTED] STAM/MLT/leg

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1099

Foreign
Political Matters - Cuba

appeared to be going out of their way to make these people comfortable. He stated, for example, the master of ceremonies at one night club opened the show with "We have with us tonight many of our Negro brothers from the North, and we are pleased that they have come to spend their holidays with us". He stated that it is his understanding that these people had been invited to Cuba by the Tourist Commission of Cuba, which may be part of an effort to build up the tourist trade, which is far below that of other years.

██████████ advised that he noticed some of these individuals returning to the United States carrying pro-Castro pamphlets such as "History Will Absolve Me", "Fidel Castro Speaks to the Children", "Fidel Castro Speaks to the People", et cetera. He stated that these pamphlets were available in the hotel lobbies in Havana.

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██████████ stated that in conversation with the Cuban people, he gained the impression that nearly all feel that a counterrevolutionary invasion or some anti-Government activity is eminent. However, the people appear to have mixed feelings about such activities, as some believe that if an invasion was instituted and failed, things would be even worse, with respect to government control, than they are now. Others feel that although things are bad in Cuba, they do not want any part of former Batista officials, who would lead an invasion, and would not support an invasion by them. Others feel that any activity of this type would cause Castro, the Prime Minister of Cuba, to turn the lower classes against the upper and middle classes, and a blood bath would result. They feel that this should be avoided at all costs.

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Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

██████████ stated that everyone he spoke with indicated that they would like to rid Cuba of the present government, but feel that there is no one who could coordinate and lead any anti-government movement.

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██████████ pointed out that 18 Cuban sugar mills have started cutting sugar cane and will begin grinding sugar soon. He stated that this would be an excellent time for anti-Castro people to sabotage sugar production by damaging the sugar mills. He pointed out the damaging of sugar mills would be far more effective in sabotaging the sugar crop, than actually burning the sugar cane, because the burnt sugar cane can be processed, but if it can not be ground, it holds up the sugar production all along the line. He stated that he does not have any actual knowledge that anti-Castro forces intend to do this, but he knows several mills are delaying the start of the sugar grinding as they feel that if the mills are to be damaged, those starting the grinding process first will be the ones sabotaged.

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██████████ went on to state that ██████████ was removed from office because he objected to a proposal by Ernesto "Che" Guevara, present head of the National Bank of Cuba to send all of the sugar crop to Yugoslavia for distribution throughout the world by that country. ██████████ advised that ██████████ is alleged to be under house arrest.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
January 13, 1950

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference attached memoranda, dated and captioned as
above.

██████████ mentioned in the memoranda, is a source with
whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability.

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DATE 6/13/85 BY [signature]

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109-12-210-1099

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Legal Attache, Havana

January 8, 1960

Director, FBI (109-12 SUB 210)

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/13/05 BY 60309 [redacted]

For your information, a Bureau supervisor was a member of the U. S. Delegation to the Administrative Radio Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) which met in Geneva, Switzerland, from August to December, 1959. Many delegates to the Conference were surprised at the attitude of some members of the Cuban Delegation, and the following is being furnished for your information concerning their identity and attitude.

During the third week of the conference, [redacted] of the Cuban Delegation informally asked the U. S. Delegation for technical information concerning a radio circuit from Florida to Cuba. Two members of the U. S. Delegation took [redacted] to lunch and furnished him with all available technical information on the radio circuit. A few days later on the floor of the Conference, [redacted] charged the U. S. with uncooperativeness and with giving him the "run-around" on his request for information. Concerning this incident, the following is quoted from the official minutes of the fourth U. S. Delegation meeting, the Chairman referred to being the Chairman of the U. S. Delegation:

"The Chairman stated that on Friday of last week in Committee 4, [redacted] of Cuba made quite a viriolic statement against the United States. We did not respond, from choice. On Sunday [redacted] of the Cuban Delegation, called upon the Chairman and stated that he had been away and had just learned of the attack on the United States; that he wanted to assure the Chairman that the remarks made did not represent the views of the Cuban Delegation or of the Cuban Government; that he was extremely sorry this incident had occurred. [redacted] agreed that this incident probably had done Cuba more harm than was done to the U. S. A.; that the individual involved [redacted] soon would be going back to Cuba in any event; and then reiterated previous assurances of cooperation from the Cuban Delegation."

1 - Mr. Donahoe, Room 1527

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) 10 JAN 15 1960

LGH:pcc

NOTE: Laboratory Supervisor [redacted] attended the Geneva Conference and is submitting for information his observations on the attitude displayed by some members of the Cuban Delegation to the Conference.

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Letter to Legal Attache Havana

RE: CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS, Bufile 109-12 SUB 210

On Thanksgiving Day there was before one of the committees for approval a portion of the allocation table above 900 Mc/s. This portion contained U. S. proposals for radiopositioning, a new term proposed by the U. S. referring to the type of radio operations conducted with military defense radar installations. Allocations to radiopositioning were of vital concern to the security of the U. S. and created a delicate situation for the U. S. Delegation because the security classification precluded the Delegation from furnishing much information to the Conference concerning the purpose of radiopositioning allocations. The USSR, being apparently aware of the delicate position of the U. S. Delegation, frequently embarrassed the U. S. by asking on the floor of the Conference for more details on radiopositioning and why so much spectrum space was required for it. Then, on Thanksgiving Day when these proposals came up for final committee approval, [REDACTED] of the Cuban Delegation took up the Soviet line and began asking for further details on radiopositioning, all the while feigning ignorance and indicating he needed the information for proper evaluation of the proposed allocations. It is interesting to note that no other delegation took this approach. b7C

On another occasion immediately thereafter, when the USSR Delegation made a fairly long statement in opposition to a technical matter, [REDACTED] stated he would like to be "associated with the statement made by the USSR." This was another situation in which the Cuban Delegation was the only delegation to take such action. An amusing incident occurred on another subsequent occasion when a vote by show of hands was being taken. [REDACTED] obviously believing the USSR would vote no, was the only delegate to vote no, the Soviet bloc having abstained. The situation was so obvious that many delegates laughed openly. b7C

All of the foregoing occurred in the committee which handled allocations. In another important committee which was chaired by a very pro-USSR Czechoslovakian, there were no such noticeable incidents; however, it was noted that the chairman was somewhat prone to recognize more quickly a request to speak by [REDACTED] than by other delegates. b7C

Although [REDACTED] was not the Head of the Cuban Delegation, he was certainly the most active member. He was the only Cuban to participate in the same meetings attended by the Bureau supervisor who was on the U. S. Delegation. A member of the U. S. Delegation was told by [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] had been a [REDACTED] prior to the Conference. Since 1948, [REDACTED] has resided in Geneva where he is a member of one of the permanent organs of the ITU. He has always been friendly toward the U. S. b7C

Letter to Legal Attache, Havana

RE: CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS, Bufile 109-12 SUB 210

and there is no known reason to doubt his statement concerning [REDACTED] Bureau indices limited to the locality of Cuba contain no subversive references to [REDACTED] He is approximately age [REDACTED] height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 165 pounds, stocky build, black curly hair and has a short neck.

b7C

The official list of delegates to the Conference contains the following names of members of the Cuban Delegation. Those names marked by an asterisk are shown in the official list with local Geneva addresses, indicating that the individual actually came to the Conference sometime while it was in session.

- * Enrique OLTUSKI y OZAKI
Minister of Communications
Head of Delegation until 9/1/59
- * Enrique CAMEJO-ARGUDIN
Ambassador and Permanent Delegate to
the European Office of the United Nations
Head of Delegation after 9/1/59

[REDACTED] of the Ministry
of Communications

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

- * Miguel Rey BOFILL AGUILAR
Secretary General of the Delegation and
Head of Delegation in absence of
Enrique CAMEJO-ARGUDIN

[REDACTED]
Engineer

b7C

[REDACTED]
Lieutenant

b7C

[REDACTED]
Lieutenant

b7C

Letter to Legal Attache, Havana

RE: CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS, Bufile 109-12 SUB 210

* [REDACTED]
Engineer of Telecommunications

b7C

[REDACTED]
Engineer

b7C

* [REDACTED]
Engineer

b7C

* [REDACTED]
Engineer

b7C

* [REDACTED]
Engineer

b7C

* [REDACTED]
Engineer

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AM*

DATE: 12-28-59

FROM : F. A. FROHBOSE *F*~~SECRET~~

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT:

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES - CUB
IS - CUBAClassified by SP-1CSK/PSK
Declassify on: OADRCLASSIFIED BY 39005 ELW C12-10
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

DATE: 10/12/05
 CLASSIFIED BY 60309 AUC TAYLOR/TAG
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3.1 10/18/2030
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

- SJP/nmn
 (6)
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Donahoe
 1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. Papich

REC-77 109-12-210-1103

~~SECRET~~

JAN 15 1960

b7C

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Section 552a

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National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210, 109-584)

DATE: January 14, 1960

FROM : *Curb* Legat, London (105-685)

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA

OO: NEW YORK

109-12-210-1073

Remylet December 30, 1959.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

(C)

DATE: *6-13-2003*
CLASSIFIED BY *60309 AUC TMM/MCT/leg*
DECLASSIFY ON: *25X3.3(6) 6-13-2030*

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RUC
6 - Bureau (2 - New York, 109-112, 105-35253)
1 - London (105-685)
CWB: MAH
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Copy to *Mm 1/40*
(by routing slip for *info* ☒ *action*)
d. *1/25/60*
by *VHRS/ST*

REC-81

109-12-210-1106

EX 109

2 JAN 19 1960

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OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~ NAT. INT. SEC.

52 JAN 27 1960

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DATE 6/13/05 BY 61309 ALC

TAM/MLT/cg

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI

SECRET

Date: 1/14/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI. (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBAALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information regarding captioned matter and 11 copies of a reliability memorandum setting forth the reliability of the informants used.

is [redacted], mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum, is [redacted] (S)

is [redacted] is [redacted], who is [redacted], and [redacted] (S)

[redacted] CUBA

3 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 22) (RM) (S)

1 - Miami (Encls. 2) (RM)

1 - NY [redacted] (S)

1 - NY 109-112

FJO'B:mfw (31)
(7)

ENCLOSURE

DATE: 6/12/05

CLASSIFIED BY 60304 AUC-TAN/MLT/ECG

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3, (1) 6/12/2030

SECRET

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

62 JAN 23 1960

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 14, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

██████████ on January 11, 1960, advised that in connection with the Cuban sugar quota and the present relations between Cuba and the United States, he and several associates discussed this problem at length. ██████████ stated that in his opinion it would be unfair on the part of the United States to cut the Cuban sugar quota, because by cutting the sugar quota, the Cuban people would suffer thereby. ██████████ stated that the Cuban Government is solely responsible for the poor relations between their government and the government of the United States, and therefore, the Cuban Government should be dealt with sternly by the United States.

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██████████ stated that a recommendation which he would make for the United States would be that the United States Government maintain the present sugar quota for Cuba, but the subsidy which the United States pays Cuba for this sugar should be held in escrow by the United States until such time as the United States feels that the Cuban Government will compensate American land owners for properties which have been seized by the present Cuban Government. ██████████ stated that in the event the Cuban Government does not make satisfactory compensation for the lands seized from the Americans in Cuba, the United States should pay these Americans out of the money which they held in escrow.

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██████████ on December 30, 1959, advised that he is well acquainted with the economic situation in Cuba and, also with the banking situation in Cuba. ██████████ advised that he has come to the United States and has contacted

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DATE 1/13/05 BY 6039 AUSTIN/mut/hg

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1109

NY 109-112

several banks in the New York area in order to determine the policy which is being followed by United States banks toward Cuba. [REDACTED] stated that in this connection, he has been in contact with the Manufacturers Trust Company, The Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, The Irving Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, and Guaranty Trust Company, and all these banks have taken the same approach to the present banking situation in Cuba.

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[REDACTED] advised that he has discussed the economic problem of Cuba with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated that the Manufacturers Trust Company is cutting all lines of credit for all letters of credit on time except with the following Cuban banks: The Trust Company of Cuba, Banco Nunez and Banco Gelats. [REDACTED] stated that with all other Cuban banks, the Manufacturers Trust Company has taken the position that only letters of credit "at sight" can be issued. [REDACTED] stated that this amounted to the issuance of letters of credit only with a cash deposit.

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[REDACTED] also stated that approximately ten or fifteen days ago, the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation, New York City, which corporation has conducted much business in the past in Cuba, has adopted the policy that they will accept letters of credit with all Cuban banks only with cash deposits. [REDACTED] stated that it was his understanding after discussing this matter with a representative of the Schroeder Banking Corporation, that this action was taken by the Schroeder Banking Corporation at the time Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara assumed the position of President of the Banco Nacional.

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[REDACTED] also stated that the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois has either asked for cash deposits for all letters of credit issued by Cuban banks, or have

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NY 109-112

stopped all letters of credit. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] of the First National Bank of Chicago, has issued these instructions because he is a member of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], which companies have interests in Cuba and which have seriously been affected by the new Cuban Government as a result of recent laws passed in Cuba.

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[REDACTED] stated that as a result of his discussions with representatives of various banking firms located in New York City, he came to the conclusion that the New York bankers' main worry as to letters of credit issued by Cuban banks, is that the National Bank of Cuba must give the final authorization for all Cuban banks to reimburse the United States banks for letters of credit.

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[REDACTED] stated that New York bankers are most skeptical of letters of credit initiated by the Cuban Government through commercial banks in Cuba, because the New York bankers fear that these letters of credit may be issued for the purchasing of armament.

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[REDACTED] stated that the limitation of letters of credit will have two effects upon the economy of Cuba:

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1. There will be a limited source of revenue from the customs tax.

2. Large corporations and companies, such as Cuban Electric, Cuban Telephone, all sugar mills, the hardware stores and personal income tax of wealthy people in Cuba will be greatly curtailed, and as a result the income for the Cuban Government will be limited. [REDACTED] stated that as a result, the working capital for the Cuban Government will be very low by October, 1960.

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NY 109-112

██████████ stated that from his knowledge of the current Cuban economy and from his sources within Cuban banking circles in Cuba, he has ascertained that letters of credit are being issued in Cuba only for items which Cuban banks know will be authorized by the National Bank. ██████████ stated that the items which Cuban banks know that letters of credit will be authorized by the National Bank include food stuffs and items of prime consumption. ██████████ stated that no letters of credit will be issued by Cuban banks, nor will the National Bank of Cuba authorize such letters of credit for purchase of large automobiles, luxury items, et cetera.

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██████████ stated that Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, President of the National Bank of Cuba, is trying to save the value of the peso, and hence, only letters of credit are issued for necessary imports. ██████████ stated that "Che" Guevara is following this procedure in order not to lose the credit of United States banks.

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██████████ stated that from his personal knowledge of the Cuban economy and from his sources within various banks in Cuba, he ascertained that the net reserve of the Cuban Treasury as of January, 1959 was about \$75 to \$80 million (United States dollars). ██████████ stated that the net reserve as of December, 1959 was about \$60 million, and that by December 31, 1959, the estimated reserve will be between \$45 and \$50 million. ██████████ stated that in January, 1960, the Cuban Government will begin selling sugar, and with these sales, the reserve of the Treasury will be increased, and if the Cuban Government can get their present sugar crop sold, he feels that the Cuban Government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro will be able to sustain itself for several months.

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██████████ advised that Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara went during the latter part of December to the town of Santa Clara, Province of Santa Clara, to celebrate the first anniversary of his victory over the Cuban Army.

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NY 109-112

██████████ stated that it was his opinion that Guevara would not return to Havana until after December 31, 1959, end of the fiscal year, in order that the reserve would be good and that in the annual report they can show a fairly good financial picture to the people.

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██████████ stated that he has received information from individuals in Cuban banks that the Cuban banks are rediscounting paper in order to finance the sugar mills for the production of the current Cuban sugar crop. ██████████ stated that he has been told that the United States owners of sugar mills in Cuba, instead of getting United States loans as is their custom, are now seeking Cuban loans in order to operate their sugar mills.

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X ██████████ advised that ██████████ under Ex-Cuban President Carlos Prío Socarras, who is an outstanding Catholic layman in Cuba and who was educated at Harvard University, is now in the United States seeking to speak to various influential Americans. ██████████ stated that ██████████ desires to talk to ██████████ of the King Ranch of Texas, which has large holdings in Cuba, which were recently confiscated by the Cuban Government. ██████████ also stated that currently in the United States is ██████████ of Diario De La Marina, a Havana daily newspaper, who publicly denounced the Prime Minister, Fidel Castro. ██████████ stated that ██████████ and ██████████ desire to see Francis Cardinal Spellman while they are in the United States and discuss with Cardinal Spellman the position of the Catholic Church in Cuba, because the Church in Cuba is split and the Bishops of the Catholic Church have sided with Fidel Castro, and one of Fidel Castro's most ardent supporters is ██████████ stated that this split in the Catholic Church in Cuba has caused much confusion to the people of Cuba, who are predominately Catholic.

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██████████ stated that he has heard rumors that counter revolutionary groups within Cuba are beginning to set fire to the sugar cane fields, which is the beginning of the counter revolution to overthrow the Castro Government. ██████████ stated that if the people opposed to the Castro Government did not do something between the middle of January and the end of January, 1960 in order to destroy the sugar crop, Castro will have won a difficult battle, will have solidified his position, and will be able to remain in power for some time to come.

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██████████ further stated that in addition to the economic problem facing Castro, probably the most important problem is the problem of unemployment. ██████████ stated that from the best figures and information which he has received, the unemployment totals have increased seven per cent during 1959 over the number of unemployed under the former Cuban Government of Ex-President Fulgencio Batista. ██████████ stated that the unemployed people of Cuba were the ones who made the revolution of Fidel Castro successful. The informant stated that Castro has a larger number of unemployed than did Batista, and hence, Fidel Castro faces the same problem and from the unemployed will come the counter revolution. ██████████ stated that the unemployed in Cuba today face many problems and Fidel Castro and his government have not solved any of their problems.

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██████████ stated that it is his opinion that although the people of Cuba still have faith in Fidel Castro, they are gradually beginning to see and to realize that the promises made by Castro will never be fulfilled. ██████████ further stated that people of Cuba, who have received land from the Agrarian Reform have not received the title to this land, and they are beginning to see that the land given them is not actually their own, that it can be taken away from them at any time and that it can not be handed down from generation to generation, and that this land is actually the property of the State.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is a loan to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
January 14, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to the New York memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

██████████, mentioned in referenced memorandum, is an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

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██████████ is an informant with whom contact has been insufficient to determine his reliability.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/13/05 BY 60309 AUC TAD/ACT/leg

109-12210-1109
1410000000

Date: 1/18/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/13/05 BY 60309 [redacted]

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ReBulet, 11/6/59 and NY airtel with enclosure,
10/30/59.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of
a letterhead memorandum setting forth the results of
the interview with [redacted], which was
conducted in the NYO 12/30/59, in connection with the radio
script which had been forwarded to the Bureau by airtel on
10/30/59.

Miami is requested to attempt to locate and
interview [redacted] (ph) who allegedly owns a bar and
grill in [redacted] for any additional information
or more detailed information he may have concerning the
alleged death of his father in Havana, Cuba.

San Francisco is requested to locate and interview
[redacted]
for any additional information he may furnish concerning
the alleged trials and deaths in Mexico attributed to FIDEL
CASTRO and his associates prior to the invasion of Cuba which
took place on 12/2/56.

- 3 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 11) (RM)
- 2 - Miami (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York (109-112)

WFO'B:mfw (31)
(9)

AGENCY State, CIA, ISD, E2,
REQ. NO. ON 1/18/61
DATE FORW. 1/19/60
HOW FORW. RS
BY Fog/ST

REC-14

18 JAN 19 1960

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

NAT. INT. SEC.

62 JAN 27 1960



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
January 18, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/13/05 BY 60309 ADK/ky

#392226

[redacted] who is [redacted]

[redacted], was detained by Cuban authorities in Havana, Cuba, during August, 1959, immediately after the alleged invasion of Cuba from the Dominican Republic. [redacted] was held by Cuban authorities for nine days and was released on or about August 18, 1959, and immediately upon his release he arrived via plane in Miami, Florida, on August 19, 1959.

b7C

Upon [redacted] return to New York City, he taped an interview with [redacted]

[redacted], Radio Station WABC, New York City. In this interview with WABC, [redacted] expressed his personal opinions regarding the political situation in Cuba. Radio Station WABC, New York City, did not put this interview on the air until several weeks later and the broadcast of this interview was finally made in New York City over radio station WABC during October, 1959.

b7C

In addition to expressing his personal opinion about conditions in Cuba, [redacted], when asked by [redacted] whether or not Fidel Castro was a Communist or whether or not Fidel Castro was a sincere man, [redacted] stated that he did not actually know the answers to these questions and stated that in his opinion it was an impossibility to understand Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba. [redacted] in this radio interview, stated that one could tell more about Castro from the results or effects of the programs which Castro has put into effect in Cuba and also by the reaction of the people who serve under Castro. During this radio broadcast, [redacted] stated that he had information for a story which would reveal the reasons why an American was recently murdered in Havana,

b7C

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109-12-210-1110
ENCLOSURE

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Cuba. [REDACTED] stated that this American, who had been murdered in Cuba, was in on a deal with Fidel Castro whereby Cuban peso notes in high denominations were being cashed by Castro and Cuban bankers and that cash profit on this transaction was to be \$20,000,000, and that this money, in United States currency, was to be deposited for Castro in an account in Switzerland by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who attends school in Switzerland.

b7C

[REDACTED] on December 30, 1959, advised that after he was released by Cuban authorities in Havana, Cuba, in August, 1959, he immediately left Havana by plane and arrived in Miami, Florida on August 19, 1959. [REDACTED] stated that upon his arrival in Miami he registered at a motel and believed that the name of the motel was the Mayflower Motel, which is situated north of Miami near the Suez Motel. [REDACTED] advised that upon his arrival at the Mayflower Motel he registered under the name of [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated that he has used this name on several occasions during recent visits to the Caribbean in connection with revolutionary activities and his work as a free lance newspaperman. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was the name of [REDACTED] who is long since deceased.

b7C

[REDACTED] advised that while he was at the Mayflower Motel several individuals came to him and he believed that there were four, and one of the individuals identified himself as [REDACTED] (phonetic), who stated that he owned and operated a bar and grill in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that he did not ask these individuals any questions, but only listened to what [REDACTED] told him, but from his observations he was of the opinion that these individuals were in some way connected with gambling interests in Cuba during the regime of ex-Cuban-President Fulgencio Batista.

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Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

██████████ stated that ██████████ told him that they knew that ██████████ had recently been detained by Cuban authorities and that they came to him after learning of his arrival in Miami in order to give him a story, but requested that he withhold the story for several weeks until ██████████ could settle insurance matters as a result of the recent death of ██████████. ██████████ stated that from a conversation with ██████████, he was of the opinion that ██████████ owned jointly the bar and grill in ██████████.

b7C

██████████ advised that ██████████ told him that ██████████ had entered into a business deal in Havana, Cuba, and had formed a corporation in Cuba with a group of bankers in addition to Fidel, Raul Castro and Ernesto "Che" Guevara. ██████████ stated that one of the bankers named by ██████████ was an individual by the name of ██████████ who is alleged to be a prominent banker in Havana, Cuba. ██████████ stated that ██████████ and the aforementioned individuals were buying up Cuban pesos in large denominations and purchasing them at a price of \$.16 to \$.20 on the peso and the entire transaction was estimated to be approximately 120,000,000 pesos. ██████████ told ██████████ that Fidel Castro was to have obtained a profit of \$20,000,000 (United States currency) as a result of this transaction and that this money was to have been deposited in Switzerland in an account for Fidel Castro by ██████████ name not known, who attends school in Switzerland.

b7C

██████████ stated that ██████████ told him that the body of ██████████ was found on the street either in Havana proper or on a street in a suburb of Havana. ██████████ stated that ██████████ did not have all the facts concerning the death of ██████████ but ██████████ was of the opinion that the individual by the name of ██████████ a prominent banker in Cuba, either had someone kill ██████████ or did the actual killing himself.

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Concerning the individual by the name of [REDACTED] mentioned above, it is noted that there is an individual by the name of [REDACTED] who had been appointed [REDACTED] of the National Bank of Cuba by [REDACTED], who formerly was [REDACTED] of the National Bank of Cuba.

b7C

Concerning Ernesto "Che" Guevara, it is noted that at the present time Guevara is the head of the National Bank of Cuba.

During the radio interview of [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] over Radio Station WABC, [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] questions regarding his opinion of the statement that Fidel Castro has often been called a professional revolutionist. In answer to this question, [REDACTED] stated that he believes that Castro is a professional revolutionary and stated that when he spoke with people who lived with Castro in Mexico during Castro's exile, Castro and his group of Cuban exiles committed murders in Mexico with the approval of Cardenas, who was President of Mexico.

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Concerning the individual named Cardenas, it is noted that this is possibly a reference to Lazaro Cardenas, who is a former President of Mexico.

[REDACTED] on December 30, 1959, stated that during November, 1959, a Cuban by the name of [REDACTED] came to New York and contacted [REDACTED] stated that he met [REDACTED] in Havana, Cuba, during his, [REDACTED] detention by the Cuban Government. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was also detained by Cuban authorities during the same period of time that [REDACTED] was detained. [REDACTED]

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Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

stated that [REDACTED] had been arrested by the Castro Government and had been kept in jail for a period of 22 days and that this was during the period of time during August, 1959, when the Cuban Government made wholesale arrests shortly after the alleged invasion of Cuba from the Dominican Republic. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] told him during his interview with him in New York that he, [REDACTED], had worked with Fidel Castro for several years and had been in Mexico with Castro while Castro was training his men for the invasion of Cuba which eventually took place on or about December 2, 1956. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] told him that he spent a good bit of his time during the Cuban revolution travelling in Europe purchasing arms for the Castro forces. [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] stated that since Castro has taken power in Cuba he has been disenchanted with Castro's programs for Cuba and as a result has left Cuba and intends to stay in the United States.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] told him that he was released from jail in Havana in August, 1959, by Fidel Castro who personally came to the jail to see him. [REDACTED] said that Castro told him that it was a mistake that [REDACTED] had been arrested and he offered [REDACTED] a position with the Cuban Government as Ambassador to either Pakistan or Portugal. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that he declined this offer and came to live with [REDACTED] in [REDACTED].

b7C

[REDACTED] advised that he taped this interview with [REDACTED] and that during the recording of this interview he questioned [REDACTED] about the revolutionaries in Mexico prior to the invasion of Cuba. [REDACTED] stated that during the time that Castro and his men were training in Mexico, Castro and his leaders held trials of their own people in Mexico. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that these trials were held for individuals whom Castro and his

b7C

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

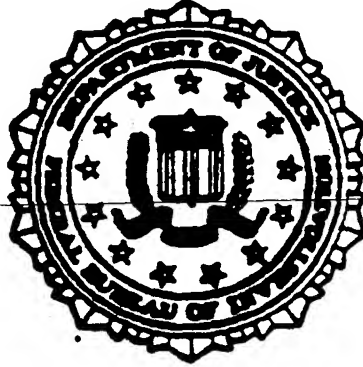
associates believed were informing on Castro's activities in Mexico. [REDACTED] indicated also that Castro's training and Castro's actions in Mexico were sanctioned by Lazaro Cardenas who had been President of Mexico. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] did not actually tell him the precise number of individuals killed by Castro's orders in Mexico, but from conversation, [REDACTED] was of the opinion that there were more than four or five individuals belonging to Castro's forces who had been killed in Mexico because they were accused of informing on Castro's activities to the Mexican authorities. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] indicated that one of the individuals assigned by Castro who was responsible for these deaths was [REDACTED] who now holds the position of [REDACTED] in the Rebel Forces and is alleged to be in charge of [REDACTED] in Havana, Cuba. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] told him that during the entire period of Castro's exile and training of troops in Mexico there was only one arrest made by the Mexican authorities and that this was merely a "show arrest" by the Mexican authorities.

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[REDACTED] stated that after this interview was conducted, [REDACTED] asked him to erase it from his tape as he did not want to criticize and ruin Castro although, at the present time, he has no particular devotion to Castro. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] told him that he has worked with Castro and his movement for several years and because of his closeness to Castro he did not want to do or say anything now which would in any way jeopardize his own safety and that of his wife.

b7C

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

CUBA

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

26

**FEDERAL BUREAU
OF
INVESTIGATION**

HEADQUARTERS

FBIHQ INVESTIGATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FILES

REC-210
1111-1159
PICKETT STREET

Transfer - Call [REDACTED]
Use Care in Handling this File

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE



100-
HQ-12-210
1111-1159

100-
HQ-12-210

SECTION 26

SEC 26
1111-1159

b2

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 13, 1960

FROM :

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-5-03 BY 60290BCE/ICG/PDK

392226

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Tolson
 Mohr
 Parsons
 Belmont
 Callahan
 DeLoach
 Malone
 McGuire
 Rosen
 Tamm
 Trotter
 W.C. Sullivan
 Tele. Rm.
 Gandy

With regard to policy decision reached this week for tightening up U.S. policy on Fidel Castro, Director today requested he be kept advised of any developments. It is noted Vice President Nixon particularly wants to see anything indicating this policy not being carried out.

Principal implementation of such policy will probably rest upon State Department in political field, Treasury Department in economic field and Central Intelligence Agency for counter-moves aimed at encouraging the widespread opposition groups where it would work to advantage of U.S.

Obviously this type of policy decision is something we must hold closely within Bureau. Our Liaison Agents have been alerted to immediately report any data received in course of normal contacts with other agencies as to implementation of policy or lack thereof. They have been specifically instructed not to make any specific inquiries in this regard and under no circumstances to reveal Bureau knowledge of decision taken.

From Bureau standpoint we are of course continuing to aggressively meet this problem head-on by pressing all investigations based on Castro-instigated activity in U.S.; disseminating data developed to those agencies having statutory or regulatory powers to contend with it; presenting cases with possible prosecutive aspects to Department of Justice; and making extensive use of intelligence data we develop by disseminating it widely in order to expose Castro regime as communist infiltrated, anti-U.S. influence in Caribbean area existence of which poses serious threat. We will closely watch data developed and disseminated for instances where there is any evidence that other agencies are taking a palliative attitude when they are in a position to act.

ACTION:

Director will be kept advised of developments in this matter.

- 1 - Parsons
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Frohbose
- 1 - [REDACTED]

SBD:bbr

REC- 60

109-12-210-1111

RECORDED
 4 JAN 20 1960

b7C

1 - 
1 - Liaison

10373 b7C

109-12-210

Date: January 16, 1960
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

8-6-03
CLASSIFIED BY *Am 60290 BCE/FRP*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

~~SP-1 CSX/PSK~~
229740 6/14/83

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Our representative has noted no overt acts in furtherance of this campaign, but pointed out that bitter and public attacks by Cuban officials on United States policies and officials have been notably absent during the past few weeks.


REC-58

The above is for your information.

109 12 210 1112

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - 109-539 (Fidel Castro)

JAN 25 1960 Walter Teagley, Internal Security Division, by 

10374

Office of Security
Department of State

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

Office Memorandum • UNIT

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 12, 1960

FROM: Legat, Rio de Janeiro

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
 IS - CUBA
 Bufile 109-12-210
 Rio 109-110

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA
 IS - CUBA
 Bufile 64-200-210
 Rio 100-600

CLASSIFIED BY: 6024 BCL/ncpdr

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6 -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

6 - Bureau (2 - Havana)
 2 - Rio de Janeiro
 (cc - 100-600)

ESS:1j
 (8)

51 JAN 26 1960

copy to Havana
 by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
 date 1/20/60
 by FEG/14

REC-65
 EX-117

24 JAN 19 1960

SECRET
 INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-200-210

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Director, FBI
Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA
Bufile 109-12-210
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA
IS - CUBA
Bufile 64-200-210

1/12/60

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

"El Pais," a Montevideo newspaper, edition for December 17, 1959, carried an article datelined Asuncion, Paraguay, December 16, 1959, which quoted the Minister of the Interior, Dr. EDGAR INSFRAN, as stating that the insurrection had been squashed and quoted him further as stating "there is evidence of financial assistance given (to the insurrection) by a Caribbean nation." The article states that while Dr. INSFRAN declined to name the nation his reference was clearly aimed at Cuba. The article further

~~SECRET~~

Director, FBI
Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA
Bufile 109-12-210
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA
IS - CUBA
Bufile 64-200-210

1/12/60

~~SECRET~~

notes that Dr. INSFRAN stated that the arrest of [REDACTED] of Uruguay gave the key to plot.

b7C

[REDACTED]

b1

Cuba.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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S

No dissemination of the foregoing information has been made since the appropriate officials of the Embassies in the three countries are aware of this information.

~~SECRET~~